# JOHN BULL.

"FOR GOD, THE SOVEREIGN, AND THE PEOPLE!"

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SATURDAY, JANUARY 24, 1885.

PRICE 6D.
BY POST 6½D.

## NEW YEAR'S DONATIONS FOR HOMES, &c.

THE COMMITTEE OF THE

## LONDON FEMALE PREVENTIVE AND REFORMATORY INSTITUTION

Very gratefully ACKNOWLEDGE the following CONTRIBUTIONS in aid of this Mission of Mercy for the Rescue of Friendless Young Women and Girls :—

A. L., Ann. Subs., £5 ; A. W. A., 5s.; J. H. G. £5 5s.; Thankoffering, 5s.; J. D., £1 ; A Lady, £1 1s.; Oriel, £1.

Summary of Admissions during 1884.

OPEN-ALL-NIGHT REFUGE.—670 young women and girls have been lodged this year, and more than half permanently helped. . . . . . . } Most of these were country girls.
HOMES.—About 400 have been admitted. }

The inmates are fed and clothed, provided with situations, or otherwise assisted. Contributions may be sent direct to the Bankers of the Society, Lloyd's, Barnett's, Bosanquet's Bank, 73, Lombard-street ; or to Francis Nicholls, Esq., of the committee, 14, Old Jewry-chambers, E.C.

OFFICES—200, EUSTON-ROAD, LONDON. EDWARD W. THOMAS, *Secretary.*

⁂ £100 IN DONATIONS STILL REQUIRED TO CLEAR OFF EXPENSES OF 1884.

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PATRONS—His Grace the ARCHBISHOP of CANTERBURY ; Right Hon. EARL of SHAFTESBURY.

PRESIDENT—GENERAL SIR A. J. LAWRENCE, K.C.B.

### SPECIAL APPEAL.

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CONTRIBUTIONS will be THANKFULLY RECEIVED by the Treasurer, V. G M. Holt, Esq., 17, Whitehall-place ; at the Bankers, National Provincial Bank of England, 212, Piccadilly ; by the Secretary, Mr. William A. Blake ; or by the Hon Secretary, Colonel J. W. F. Sandwith.

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## ROYAL MATERNITY CHARITY, for

delivering poor Married Women at their own habitations, 31, Finsbury-square, London. Instituted 1757.

Patron—Her Majesty the QUEEN.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Governors of this Charity will be held at the Charity's House, as above, on TUESDAY, the 27th day of January, 1885, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon precisely, as per rule, to transact the usual business.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of Governors will afterwards be held, in pursuance of Rule 28, to confirm a resolution passed on the 29th day of January, 1884 ; also for the purpose of proposing a resolution for selling out a further portion of the funded property for paying off the debt due to the Treasurer, &c.

Sir JOHN LUBBOCK, Bart., M.P., Treasurer, in the Chair.
J. W. LONG, Secretary.

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## ROYAL MATERNITY CHARITY.

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J. W. LONG, Secretary.

31, Finsbury-square, London.

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GEO. CROXTON, Secretary.

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Patron—H.R.H. the PRINCE of WALES.

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JOHN WHITTINGTON, Secretary.

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FINANCIAL INFORMATION, 1st JUNE, 1884 :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Total Funds .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | £3,148,166 |
| Total Annual Income .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | £343,271 |
| Total Amount of Claims upon Death .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | £2,373,688 |
| Amount of Profits divided at the last Quinquennial Bonus.. .. .. .. .. | £437,347 |

NO AGENTS EMPLOYED AND NO COMMISSION PAID.

BONUS—£437,347 was distributed amongst 7,882 Policies at the Tenth Quinquennial Division of Profits. Of these, 1,070 were then, by means of Bonus, not only altogether freed from the payment of Annual Premiums, but had, in almost every case, additions made to the sums originally assured.

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MANAGEMENT.—The total expenses on all accounts were, in the past financial year, £4 5s. 9d. per cent. of the total income.

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MATTHEW HODGSON, Secretary.

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The Net Premiums received during the year 1883, after deducting re-insurances, amounted to £1,107,745 9s. 9d.

The Net Losses by Fire during the year were, after deducting re-insurances, £672,825 13s. 10d.

This embraces not merely all losses actually ascertained and paid, but a full estimate of all claims that had arisen prior to 31st December.

The Fire Funds, after payment of the Dividend and Bonus aftermentioned, and irrespective of the Paid-up Capital, are as follow :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Reserve .. .. .. .. .. .. | £1,170,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Premium Reserve .. .. .. .. .. | 369,248 | 9 | 11 |
| Balance of Profit and Loss Account .. .. | 52,986 | 15 | 3 |
| | £1,592,235 | 5 | 2 |

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 894 new Policies were issued during the year, assuring .. .. .. .. .. .. | £814,819 | 0 | 0 |
| The new Premiums on which amount to the sum of .. .. .. .. .. .. | 29,572 | 1 | 5 |
| The claims sustained during the year, including 16 endowments, were 296 in number, arising under 297 policies, and the sums payable, after deducting re-assurances, amounted, with bonus additions, to.. .. | 346,122 | 4 | 4 |
| The income for the year of the Life Branch from premiums and interest amounted to.. | 471,407 | 15 | 7 |
| In the Annuity Branch 83 bonds were granted, securing annuities to the amount of £5,390 12s. 7d. yearly, for which was received by single payment the sum of .. | 59,520 | 11 | 6 |
| The Life Fund, now amounts to ... .. | 3,340,918 | 11 | 2 |
| The Annuity Fund now amounts to .. .. | 500,275 | 17 | 11 |

LIFE DEPARTMENT.—The PRINCIPLES on which this Company was founded, and on which it continues to act, combine the system of Mutual Assurance with the safety of a large Protecting Capital and Accumulated Funds. NINETY PER CENT. of the WHOLE PROFITS is divided among the Assurers on the Participating Scale. The PROFITS are divided every Five Years. POLICIES are INDISPUTABLE after Five Years.

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| 14ft. 2in. by [illegible] 6in. .. .. ... | 10 10 0 |
| 14ft. 7in. by 10ft. 9in. .. .. ... | 11 10 0 |
| 12ft. 4in. by 11ft. 11in. .. ... .. | 14 10 0 |

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CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the Defendant, Freeman, was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to."—See "Times," 13th July, 1864.

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## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.—The resignation of General Campenon is expected shortly to be followed by that of Admiral Peyron, Minister of Marine.

General Lewal attended a meeting of the Cabinet on Thursday, and made a statement with regard to his proposals on recruiting. He was of opinion that financial considerations required the re-establishment of the second category of the contingent.

Six Anarchists were placed on their trial on Thursday at the Seine Assizes for inciting to sedition and murder at a recent meeting of nominally unemployed workmen. The trial is the first of the kind since the Commune. Some preliminary evidence having been adduced, the case was adjourned.

On Wednesday the trial began at Paris of two brothers named Laroche for inciting to the forgery of foreign banknotes. It was proved that they had attempted to induce a printer to strike off 120,000 cigar-box labels, which proved on the arrival of the plate to be banknotes of the Haytian Republic. It was urged by the coloured deputy for Martinique (M. Gerville-Reache), who appeared as their counsel, that President Salomon had issued a large quantity of paper money against the will of the Chamber with the object of obtaining a loan, and that the prisoners had simply acted according to the orders of the Liberal Committees of Hayti, who were aiming at the overthrow of General Salomon. The forged notes were to be signed by the delegates of the Revolution so soon as it had triumphed. After a few minutes deliberation the jury, accepting this view, acquitted the prisoners. The Haytian Minister has now applied for the extradition of the acquitted persons.

The death is announced of M. Edmond About, the French author and critic. The cause of death was congestion of the lungs and diabetes. M. About was within a month of completing his 57th year. The funeral took place at Père la Chaise on Monday, and was attended by a large number of persons. A girl in the costume of the Alsatian peasantry was a prominent figure, and several delegations from the lost provinces testified their respect to M. About's memory. M. Jules Ferry was also present.

At the instance of the National League which has been formed in France to resist measures calculated to make bread and meat dearer, a large meeting was held on Sunday in Paris. Strong opposition was manifested to the Bill of the Minister of Agriculture for increasing the duties on foreign corn and cattle, and a resolution to this effect, proposed by M. Léon Say, was carried with acclamation.

A new sect, the members of which call themselves the Anti-Deists, has just been founded in Paris. Its object is to suppress the name of the Deity in all the languages of the world, its motto being, "Dieu, voilà l'ennemi." Even the word "adieu" is to be discarded. A book of hymns is to be published for the new sect, and the "Anti-Deists" propose to parody all religious ordinances like christenings and weddings. The members also pledge themselves to attend the dying beds of their colleagues, to keep them from being shaken in their convictions, or being persuaded by relations to accept religious consolations.

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ITALY.—At the Vatican on Tuesday, the Pope received the students of all the twenty-five seminaries in Rome, twenty-two Cardinals, and many Bishops. There were present more than a thousand seminarists, who sang various hymns. The scene was very striking. The Pope addressed them in Latin. He spoke very eloquently, but his remarks were of no political interest. As a thousand individuals could not kiss his foot, deputations of the seminarists were arranged for this purpose, but in their eagerness to approach the Pope, the lads broke the line of the Swiss Guards, and caused an unseemly confusion, amid which the Pope ascended his *sedia gestatoria* and was carried out. The reports current for a few days past that the Pope was unwell were incorrect.

The Roman correspondent of the *Daily News* telegraphs:—"The highlands of Piedmont and Savoy are being devastated by avalanches. A telegram from Susa on Tuesday says that two townships of the Commune of Venaus have been destroyed. Only one corpse has been recovered. A telegram of the same date from Cuneo reports that it has been snowing steadily there for three days. The snow is over six feet deep. At the southern opening of the Col di Tenda Tunnel two men were killed by an avalanche. A later telegram from Susa announces that several other townships near Chiomonte and Exilles have been destroyed by avalanches. The Prefect of Turin has sent troops to the spot to render what aid they can to the stricken population. Railway communication between France and Italy on the Mont Cenis line will probably be interrupted for several days between Bardonecchia and Chiomonte. The latest telegram from Piedmont announces that at Sparone, near Ivrea, fifteen people have perished under an avalanche."

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GERMANY.—The festive season in Berlin was inaugurated on Saturday, as it is every year, by a ceremonious Chapter of the Black Eagle, when this high Order was conferred on Prince Ludwig Wilhelm of Baden and on General von Schachtmeyer, commanding the 13th or Wurtemburg Corps. This ceremony was followed on Sunday by the annual *Ordens-fest*, which is generally held on the anniversary of the coronation of the first King of Prussia, when innumerable decorations, from the highest to the lowest grade, were bestowed upon a large number of persons. Courtly splendour of an indescribable kind characterised the ceremony, of which the most substantial feature perhaps was a banquet in the halls of the old Schloss, of which more than a thousand of the happy high and humble newly-dubbed knights or *Ordensritter* were invited to partake.

The *Daily News* Berlin correspondent writes:—"On the 18th of January, 1701, Friedrich, first King of Prussia, placed the Royal Crown on his own head at Koenigsberg. On the 18th of January, 1871, Wilhelm, seventh King of Prussia, was proclaimed first German Emperor at Versailles. The 18th is, therefore, the 184th anniversary of Prussia's existence as a Monarchy, and the 14th of the German Empire. On the day of his coronation Frederick I. instituted 'the Most Noble Order of the Black Eagle' as the highest Prussian decoration—equivalent to the Garter in Great Britain—and ever since then all Prussian Monarchs have observed this anniversary by holding the annual Grand Chapter of the Order on that day. This year, however, it takes place one day earlier, as the annual Ordens Fest, which is always fixed for a Sunday, falls on this date. The Black Eagle Order, of which Prince Edward of Wales is now the youngest knight, has but one class, the Grand Cross, which is worn with a broad orange ribbon. The King of Prussia is always Grand Master of the Order, which is only conferred on the Princes of the Royal Family, on reigning Sovereigns, and on other persons of the highest rank and for the most distinguished services. During the past year the Emperor William has conferred this decoration on the following five persons alone: the Grand Duke Hereditary of Russia, on attaining his majority on May 6; Prince Frederick Henry of Prussia, eldest son of Prince Albert, on July 15, his tenth birthday; Prince Carl Anton of Hohenzollern, on his golden wedding, October 21; M. de Giers, Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs; and Count Fabrice, Saxon Minister of War."

The health of the German Emperor is steadily improving. On Thursday his Majesty rose at noon, and after disposing of some business appeared at a window of his Palace to witness the change of guard. He was greeted with enthusiastic cheers.

A new White Book, which bears the title *German Claims to Land in Fiji*, was published on Monday. It comprises thirty-three documents, dating from October 31, 1874, to September 16, 1884, and furnishes a record of the endeavours made by Germany diplomacy during the ten years covered by the correspondence to obtain a settlement of the claims of German subjects to land in the Fiji Islands. It is pointed out that the papers possess a special interest because the resistance offered by England to the German claims dealt with in the White Book first induced the Imperial Government to adopt its present active colonial policy. The starting point of the correspondence is the annexation of the Fiji Islands by England in October, 1874, whereby debts contracted before 1871 were declared not recoverable. The date was subsequently altered to Oct. 10, 1874, and the title deeds of lands acquired in the islands were furthermore referred to a special commission. The commission, however, proceeded very slowly with the examination of the documents, and completely contested several of the proofs of ownership laid before it. The complaints and petitions to the Imperial Government of the German claimants whose pretensions were thus disallowed are printed in the White Book, and form the subject of continued remonstrance on the part of the German Government in London. On April 16, 1883, the German Government proposed the appointment of a mixed commission to investigate the disputed claims. Lord Granville replied on July 23, 1883, by communicating the opinion of the Colonial Office that the proposal could not be accepted. The German Government answered this despatch on October 18 by a request to be informed of the views of the English Cabinet, and not those of the Colonial Office; and in a note dated December 31 the appointment of a commission to settle the questions pending was again urged. On January 1, 1884, Lord Granville wrote again that, taking into consideration the recorded opinion of the Colonial Office, Her Majesty's Government was not disposed to assent to the proposal of the German Government. Further communications from Earl Granville show that the Colonial Office continued to maintain its objections to the German proposition. Finally, on June 19 of the same year (1884), Count Münster, the German Ambassador in London, informed his Government that Lord Granville had agreed to the appointment of a mixed commission, composed of English and German colonial officials. The German Government then announced, on August 4, that Herr Kranel, the Consul-General, had been appointed to sit on the commission on behalf of Germany, and it further stated its views as to the place of meeting and the labours of the commission. The correspondence closes with a despatch of Lord Granville, dated September 16, in which he notifies his general concurrence in those views.

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RUSSIA.—New Israel is the title, writes the *Times* Odessa correspondent, of a Jewish sect founded about eighteen months ago at Kishineff, the capital of the neighbouring Government of Bessarabia, by Joseph Rabinovitch, an Israelite, and which accepts Jesus Christ as the Jewish Messiah. And on Christmas Eve (O.S.) a room in the house of that reformer's brother was, with the permission of the Minister of the Interior, consecrated as a synagogue for the sect, on which occasion there were present the Rev. F. Faltin, the Lutheran pastor of Kishineff, the police-master of that town, the commissary of police of the district in which the new sanctuary is situated, a few Christians of the educated class, and a number of young Jews and Jewesses. In the middle of the room stood a Christmas-tree loaded with fancy articles and variously-coloured candles, of course lighted. On one side of the room was a table covered with black cloth, trimmed with gold fringe. On this table were the Old and New Testaments, and various religious publications. The consecration service commenced with the singing of hymns by a choir of men and women, to the accompaniment of an organ. This sacred concert concluded, M. Rabinovitch mounted a slightly-elevated platform, read portions of the Old Testament, first in Biblical Hebrew and afterwards in Russian, and then preached in the jargon of his people a sermon, largely filled with citations from the Holy Scriptures, demonstrating to his brother Israelites their error in expecting the Messiah to come again upon earth, inasmuch as he had already appeared in the person of Our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. This discourse was listened to with great attention by the congregation. When it was finished Pastor Faltin took the place of M. Rabinovitch, and, speaking in German, said:—"I have been here at Kishineff nearly twenty-five years. During the whole of that time I have always taken an affectionate interest in the welfare of my Jewish fellow-townsmen, and done all I could for those of them who chose to seek my help. I do not mention this with a view to thanks, for to help one's neighbour is the bounden duty of every member of the Christian faith. But I know that all forms of religion are derived from the Hebrew form, and that to the Hebrew nation are we beholden for Our Saviour Jesus Christ, who is our and your Messiah. That verity our brother Joseph Rabinovitch has found out for himself, without assistance from any one. It is, therefore, better that he should tell you—in that language too which you best understand—his conviction of your error." At the conclusion of these few words the pastor gave each person present a tract, printed in London, expounding the principles of the new sect, the existence of which causes no little excitement among the Jews at Kishineff. Two of the Odessa newspapers seem inclined to throw cold water upon the movement, for the *Odessa Messenger* remarks:—"If its members accept Jesus Christ they are essentially Christians, and as such can worship in Christian temples, and hence they have no need to erect synagogues;" and the *New Russian Telegraph* says "that, as the acknowledgment of a second Divinity is at variance with the spirit and genius of Judaism, we cannot see how any one can be Jews and Christians at the same time."

The latest religious sect in Russia is that of the Jerusalemists. As a distinctive sign they wear on their chest a card with a printed dispensation given by the Patriarch of Jerusalem to all those who come to visit him. The members of the society pledge themselves to make at least once in their lives a pilgrimage to the Holy Land: their meetings are held at night, in places which are lighted up by no other light than that of their faith.

There are at present 4,664 post-offices in the Russian Empire, including county, district, and railway-station post-offices; the number of post-boxes, including those in railway waggons, amount to 8,821; the staff of clerks, overseers, and lower officials consists of 15,865 men; the circulation of cerrespondence during the past year amounts to 133,883,693 ordinary letters; official letters numbered 10,310,429, and letters containing money and articles of value 10,169,770; newspapers, periodical papers, 99,439,595, and 15,138,840 books.

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BELGIUM.—Four clerical members have introduced into the Chamber a Bill for levying import duties on all kinds of cereals, cattle, meat, and butter. The proposal is, however, condemned by the Ministerial organ, the *Journal de Bruxelles*.

Mgr. Dumont, the deposed Bishop of Tournai, has given up to the present Bishop all the documents which had been placed under judicial seal at the Episcopal palace, and will proceed to Rome to make his peace with the Papal See. The funds and papers will probably be restored to the present Bishop without further proceedings, as Canon Bernard, who removed the Episcopal treasury to America, is expected to abandon all claims to it.

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CHINA.—It is stated that the absence of a declaration of war is being taken advantage of by the Chinese Government to import munitions of war from all parts of the globe. The Chinese soldiers, who have had little or no training in the use of rifles, are armed with a great variety of weapons, which leads to confusion and serious mistakes, as it frequently happens that a battalion is served with Snider rifles and Remington cartridges. The arms now carried by the soldiers include old Tower muskets, Enfields, Sniders, Chassepots, Martini-Henrys (some imported and others made in China), Remingtons, and Winchesters. To this collection an addition is reported, as it is stated that the Chinese Government has resolved to arm its troops with the Berdan rifle.

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INDIA.—A meeting of the East Bengal Landholders' Association was held at Dacca on the 16th inst., to oppose the Tenancy Bill. The following resolutions were adopted:—(1) That the Bill, both in letter and in spirit, is contrary to the permanent settlement regulations, and would foster litigation and set class against class. (2) The chief object in granting facilities to zemindars for the realisation of rents is entirely overlooked. (3) East Bengal should be exempted from the operation of the law, as the tenant there is stronger than the landlord, as is well known to the Government and admitted by the framers of the Bill. It would therefore be a wrong policy to strengthen the strong and weaken the weak.

An important addition has been made to the Indian railway system by opening the Bengal and North-Western line. The ceremony took place at Myrwa, a place on the boundary of the two provinces. Both Lieutenant-Governors were present. Mr. Rivers Thompson described the ceremony as marking an historical epoch in Indian railway enterprise; and the new line, he said, was certainly the largest and most important railway based upon purely private enterprise.

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CYPRUS.—The *Daily Chronicle* has given some further particulars from a Larnaca correspondent as to the alleged administrative scandals in the island. It appears, he says, that in 1883 Colonel Gordon, the Inspector of Prisons, reported that the accounts of the Central Prison were not in order:—

"After an investigation by the Auditor-General it was discovered, by comparing the prison accounts with tradesmen's books, that serious discrepancies existed, and, moreover, that a fictitious voucher had been submitted in the accounts of the Governor of the Central Prison, which had been passed by the audit officer in consequence of its bearing the counter-signature of the Governor in token of its accuracy. Fraud had been committed. Sir R. Biddulph believed that there had been no fraud, and that the complaints of the inspector were unfounded, and he censured Colonel Gordon for his conduct, officially exonerating the Governor of the prison from any blame, in a letter published in the local newspapers. Upon this attack Colonel Gordon, to vindicate his character, laid the whole proceedings before the Colonial-office. Lord Derby did not comfirm the decision of Sir R. Biddulph, but recorded that Colonel Gordon had rightly and honestly performed his duty as an officer of the Government. The action of the Secretary of State, in removing the Governor of the Central Prison from office, has been favourably commented upon throughout the island." Some of these facts were elicited in a recent law case, full notes of the evidence given in which by Goverment officials will be forwarded to the Colonial-office. "One ex-Government official admitted in open court that he had received £36 10s. from the Treasury in exchange for a false voucher, which he stated he knew at the time to be false, and which he sent in with intent to deceive the Government auditor. The present Administration is entirely discredited in the eyes of the natives."

EGYPT.—On Sunday the *Times* correspondent telegraphed from Souakim:—

"Colonel Chermside reports favourably from Massowah. Major Brewster is communicating with the Beniamer Chiefs. The *Cygnet* has gone to Rowayeh. All the coast is in Osman Digna's hands. The friendly tribes looted fifty-seven camels from Osman Digna at Tamai, and brought them into Souakim yesterday. The rebels followed in force, but were kept off by the works and ships. There is nightly firing. Several of the emeny were killed yesterday."

An unsigned proclamation in violent language was issued on Tuesday inviting men, women, and children to assemble in front of the Bourse at Alexandria and demand the immediate payment of the indemnities. The English, Italian, and Greek Consuls and the Governor of Alexandria induced their fellow-subjects to abstain. The Indemnity Committee gave similar advice. The French Consulate abstained from any attempt at dissuasion. Officers and soldiers were refused leave, and were held in readiness. Detachments of the Rifles and of the Yorkshire Regiment, with ten rounds of ammunition each, were stationed in the church and in the gardens of the tribunals. At ten in the morning about 200 of the lowest classes assembled. Inflammatory speeches were delivered, and there were cries of "A bas les Anglais!" "A bas les Tribunaux!" and "A bas le Gouvernement!" There was no further disturbance, and the crowd soon dispersed.

The *Débats* has received from Alexandria the summary of a letter, dated November 15, and addressed to a Soudanese merchant, which it considers to be of interest, if not to be absolutely relied on. It states that General Gordon remains in the entrenched quarter of Khartoum, so that the remainder of the town is in constant communication with the enemy. This explains how he is still supplied with provisions. He is not obliged to feed the whole population, numbering more than 50,000 inhabitants. He has only to support his soldiers. The Mahdi commands a force of 100,000 men, scattered between Berber, Shendy, and Khartoum, of whom more than 20,000 are between Dongola and Khartoum. Several officers of the army of Hicks Pasha are with the Mahdi, and have formed for him more than one regular regiment. The negro regiment of Abd-el-Al, which was at Damietta at the time of the battle of Tel-el-Kebir, and which was considered, not without reason, the only good one of the Egyptian army, is also in the service of the Mahdi. Sent to the Soudan under the command of Hicks Pasha, it went over to the rebel side without hesitation. The Mahdi has still in his service a German who accompanied Hicks Pasha, and who also went over to the enemy, and lastly he has in his train a French journalist, M. Olivier Pain. The letter also states that the Mahdi is kept well informed of the movements of the English expedition, and that he is well supplied with provisions for his troops. All the tribes are friendly to him. One plan of the Mahdi is to leave the route open to General Wolseley, so as to draw him into the same snare as Gordon, whose fate he will share. The troops of the Mahdi will cut off his retreat.

The French counter-proposals on finance were presented to Lord Granville on Saturday afternoon, and the Notes of Austria, Russia, and Germany followed on Monday. The following comparison between the English scheme and the French counter-proposals is given by the *Pall Mall Gazette*:—

English:—"(1) A loan of £5,000,000 to be issued at 3½, guaranteed by England, to provide for the floating debt, the irrigation, &c. (2) The Alexandrian indemnities, £4,500,000, to be paid in Preference bonds at 5 per cent.; stock to be issued at £100 for every £110 nominal. (3) The revenues of the Daira and Domains to be paid into the Bank of England as security for the payment of interest on the guaranteed loan. (4) The administration of the Daira and Domain lands to be controlled by England. The Domain to be added to the Preference and the Daira to the Unified. (5) The Unified, the Daira, and the Suez interest to be cut ½ per cent., and the Turkey Fund suspended."

French:—"(1) A new loan of £9,000,000, guaranteed by all the Powers, at 3½ per cent., to meet all charges. (2) The Daira and Domains to remain as at present. (3) The Unified coupon to be taxed 5 per cent. temporarily. (4) The *Caisse* of the Debt to be converted into an International Multiple Control."

Writing on Tuesday night, the Paris correspondent of the *Standard* states that the general feeling in the Government, diplomatic, and financial worlds with regard to the counter-proposals made by France for the settlement of the question of Egyptian finance is that, in spite of the decidedly hostile reception they have met with from the English press, they will nevertheless constitute a base for an arrangement, and this sentiment is considerably strengthened by the publication of the White Book concerning the claims of Germany in the Fiji Islands.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* states that the answer to the English financial proposals which was communicated by the Ambassadors of Austria-Hungary, Russia, and Germany in London to Lord Granville amounts substantially to this:—"The three Powers in question having been duly made acquainted with the French counter-proposals, declare that they are ready to accept them as a basis of settlement, providing the English Government should be similarly disposed. Their answer thus implies, and was intended to do so, that the counter-proposals are essentially those of the French Government, and not theirs, and that they have only pledged themselves to France conditionally—that is to say, provided England's sanction to the French scheme shall be previously obtained. Italy has not yet officially replied, and the French counter-proposals were not even submitted to Turkey. The cause of delay was, to begin with, the hope entertained by the French Government of securing the adhesion of the Powers to a resumption of the Egyptian Conference, and afterwards the vain attempt to induce them to endorse the counter-proposals as their own, and to put them before the English Government in the form of an Identic Note. Both projects had to be abandoned, and more time was lost in trying to persuade Italy to answer in the same sense as the three Imperial Powers."

Respecting the collective guarantee for the proposed Egyptian loan, the same correspondent says that he is in a position to state that in the *pourparlers* that have just taken place the French Government made it perfectly clear what their object was. "They say in the counter-proposals that it is in order to obtain the amount required on more favourable conditions than if it were to be guaranteed by England alone. In the negotiations that have lately taken place they pointed out that the exclusive guarantee of England would put the control of Egyptian affairs, financial and political, entirely in England's hands. Hence, as I ventured to state a few days ago, the French counter-proposals involve a fresh attempt to internationalise the position of Egypt. If they are summarily rejected, which is considered quite possible, it will depend very much upon England what will happen next; but somehow there seems to be no apprehension here that any international complications would ensue. If, on the contrary, they are accepted as the basis of further negotiations, it is anticipated that those negotiations will extend over at least six or eight months, and, indeed, that next autumn may still find the Egyptian financial problem unsolved."

Referring to the deliberations of the Cabinet on the French counter-proposals, the *Times* says:—"There is, we are afraid, too much reason to believe that the Cabinet have decided to engage once more in a vain attempt to reconcile the irreconcileable—to satisfy the demands of the Powers and at the same time, as Ministers fondly imagine, to maintain the semblance, if not the reality, of English authority in Egypt. The counter-project of France is not to be met with any new and vigorous alternative policy. Mr. Gladstone declines to play any of the trumps he holds in his hand. It would seem that, on the other hand, he contemplates a reversion to the policy in substance of the Anglo-French Agreement. The 'liberty of action' which this country was said to have regained by the breakdown of the Conference is to be again abandoned, and, under cover of the financial difficulty, the European Powers are once more to be invited to assert and exercise the right of interference in Egytian affairs. It is to be feared that this is the practical outcome of the conclusions at which Ministers have arrived, and which Lord Granville no doubt communicated to the French Ambassador in their interview."

The *Standard* on the same subject says:—"Although no final decision was arrived at by the Cabinet in regard to the French counter-proposals, we believe that the situation may be briefly summed up as follows:—The proposal for a Commission of Inquiry is considered inadmissible; the British Government have no objection in principle to a joint guarantee for the new loan; but they are opposed to any project which would involve the establishment of a Multiple Control. For the rest, they are prepared to regard the proposals of France as offering a basis for further negotiations."

SOUTH AFRICA.—Sir Charles Warren arrived at Kimberley on December 30, and received the most enthusiastic welcome. Thousands of people left the town to meet him. In Kimberley everyone observed the day as a holiday. The whole town was gaily decorated. Sir Charles Warren left for Barkly on the following day, and was expected to reach Taungs about January 15th. Troops and stores were steadily moving up to the base of operations at the Orange River. The artillery was to leave on the 2nd and 3rd January.

A proclamation signed by the Administration of Stellaland, Niekerk, the two Delareys, Commandant General van Vreeku, and the principal burghers of Stellaland, has been posted at Vryburg, directing that the arrangement made with Mr. Rhodes should be strictly carried out, that in the event of the British marching through Stellaland the burghers must rest peaceful and quiet, and not occasion any collision. It is stated, however, that this proclamation has not been circulated in certain districts where disaffected Boers reside.

A congress of bondsmen has been held at Potchefstroom, at which resolutions in favour of closer political union between the Transvaal and the Orange Free State were agreed to. In the first resolution the following sentence occurs:—"This congress congratulates itself upon the fact that the hindrance of former days to this union, viz., the existence of British rule, has now been removed by the London Convention." It is reported from Natal that the military authorities are considering the advisability of concentrating troops on the Transvaal border, and also that they had decided upon fortifying Laing's Nek and sending there two regiments of infantry and one of cavalry. A subsequent report states that the troops will be concentrated at Maritzburg.

AUSTRALIA.—The Commodore of the Australian Squadron has hoisted the British flag on the Louisiades, Woodlark Island, the Huon Gulf, and the D'Entrecasteaux Islands.

Meetings are being held in Melbourne daily to protest against the policy of the Colonial Office in reference to the German annexations, and the City Council has passed a resolution praying the Queen to take such steps as will remedy the injury already done, and prevent any recurrence of it.

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The infirmary building of a lunatic asylum at Kankakee, in Illinois, has been burned down. Seventeen of the patients perished.

The British Chargé d'Affaires at Athens, while walking with his wife on Friday week in a park which was not open to the public, was assaulted and struck by a gendarme, who ordered him to leave. The King and the principal Ministers promptly expressed their regret at the incident, and the gendarme was arrested.

Notwithstanding rumours of the massacre of a recent exploring party near Zanzibar, an exploring expedition, consisting of four Austrian scholars, has left Austria for Aden, from whence they will cross over to the mainland, to undertake excursions in that portion of East Africa that lies to the north of Somaliland, almost opposite Aden. The active sympathy of private circles as well as the Government and those in authority has secured every advantage to the travellers, who, besides, have the promise of Major Hunter, the British Resident at Aden, to assist them in every possible way.

**Chappuis' Reflectors for the Navy.**—Manufactory, 69, Fleet-street.

## THE NILE EXPEDITION.

Telegrams from correspondents with General Stewart's column, dated from Gakdul on the 13th inst., furnish some additional details of the desert march to Metammeh.

The correspondent of the *Daily News* says:—

"The men suffered much from the want of water, and the animals scarcely less. The water-skins in many cases proved utterly deceptive, through leakage. More than half were empty before the Hambok Wells were reached. Practically there was no water there for any but the smallest party. At Howeiyat the supply had been so diminished by Colonel Clarke's convoy the previous day that only a single ration could be served to our force; nevertheless, very few men fell out. Their splendid condition told, and all bore the hardship of excessive thirst very cheerily, even when called upon for a forced march to get water at Abu Halfa Wells. The Hussar horses having been short of rations for two days were nearly exhausted by then. Their brigade halted and bivouacked on Sunday night, and marched here early next morning. The Sussex Regiment, unused to camel riding, suffered most, but the Naval Brigade, if they felt the hardship, did not betray a sign of it. Some thirty camels dropped dead on the way. The water supply here is still apparently exhaustless. It is clear and very pure. The Guards and Engineers have much improved the place during the past fortnight. The post might now be held by a small force against any rebel attack. Though this march was prolonged by the size of the convoy, the little moonlight, and the necessity of saving the camels for the work ahead, there need have been no great suffering had not the men, yielding to thirst, exhausted the store of water prematurely. The Mounted Infantry, having had previous experience of desert marching, reserved some water until the last, and had not the painful experience of those who arrived at the Howeiyat Wells with empty musaks and no chance of refilling them. The men, however, preserved a wonderful spirit, singing as cheerily as their parched throats allowed. When the Brigade arrived at Abu Halfa the eagerness to get water was restrained by discipline. Only those who have been similarly situated can appreciate that a mud puddle was nectar to them. If the march on Abu Klea be obstructed or the wells be spoilt more must be endured, though an ample reserve of water is carried for cases of great emergency. Colonel Burnaby arrived here this afternoon, with a small convoy. The route between this place and Korti is now safe, except for single travellers. By the enterprise of Mr. Rees, the contractor, eighty bullocks came through in three days without a military escort. Only one animal was lost. Since some futile firing on the posts at Hambok the rebels have made no sign of activity along the road. Two prisoners were taken on Saturday professing friendship. One was released to bring supplies. The other is held as hostage. Sir Herbert Stewart's brigade, consisting of the Heavy Camel Corps, the Guards, Marines, Mounted Infantry, half a battery of Artillery, with screw guns, half a battalion of the Sussex Regiment, and Lord C. Beresford's sailors, a squadron of the 19th Hussars and details, leave here at two to-morrow afternoon, and will march fifty-two miles to the Abu Klea Wells. They will leave a post there, and thence push forward to Metammeh, where the enemy is expected to attack. Whatever the risk of the movement may be, every soldier is confident of success. No finer troops could be desired. They have a splendid physique, and are as keen for fighting as they are cheery under hardship. Half of the Sussex Regiment remains to guard this post."

An encounter with the enemy took place at Abu Klea Wells on Saturday last, the British troops, of whose fighting qualities the *Daily News* correspondent speaks so highly, being victorious.

The following telegram from General Wolseley, dated Korti, January 21, giving details of the battle, was received in London on Wednesday:—

"General Stewart had a most successful fight on the 17th inst. with about 10,000 of the Mahdi's forces near the Abu Klea Wells, which are about twenty-eight miles on this side of Metammeh. The enemy's force was collected from Berber, Metammeh, and Omdurman, which place, I regret to say, prisoners report was recently captured by Mahdi, thus releasing men from there to fight Stewart.

"On afternoon of 16th inst. Stewart's cavalry reported enemy in position some few miles on this side of wells. It being too late to allow of advance and successful fight, Stewart bivouacked for night. Enemy kept up a harmless fire all night, and threw up works on Stewart's right flank.

"On 17th, Stewart endeavoured to draw enemy on to attack, but they hesitated; so, leaving all his impedimenta and camels under a guard of Sussex Regiment and some Mounted Infantry, he moved forward in square, all men on foot, and passed round left flank of enemy's position, forcing him to attack or be enfiladed.

"Enemy wheeled to the left and delivered a well-organised charge under a withering fire from our men. Square was unfortunately penetrated about its left rear, where Heavy Cavalry Camel Regiment stood, by sheer weight of numbers. The admirable steadiness of our men enabled a hand-to-hand combat to be maintained; while severe punishment was being inflicted on enemy by all other parts of square, and the enemy at last driven back under heavy fire from all sides.

"19th Hussars then pushed forward to wells, which were in our possession at five p.m. Enemy left not less than 800 dead round the square, and prisoners report the number of their wounded to be quite exceptional. Many are submitting.

"Necessity of obtaining water at wells delayed for some hours his advance on Metammeh; for which place force was, however, about to push on when messenger left Stewart. A strong post has been established at wells, where tents have been pitched for the wounded, who were doing well.

"Stewart concludes his report thus:—'It has been my duty to command a force from which exceptional work, exceptional hardships, and, it may even be added exceptional fighting has been called for. It would be impossible for me adequately to describe the admirable support that has been given to me by every officer and man of the force.'

"I regret to say our loss has been severe; but the success has been so complete, and enemy's loss so very heavy, that it may dishearten the enemy, so that all future fighting may be of a less obstinate character.

"General Stewart's operations have been most creditable to him as a commander, and the nation has every reason to be proud of the gallantry and splendid spirit displayed by Her Majesty's soldiers on this occasion. Our losses have been nine officers killed, nine officers wounded, and sixty-five non-commissioned officers and men killed, and eighty-five wounded. Stewart's force was about 1,500 all told.

"The following is the list of casualties on the 17th:

"Officers killed.—Colonel Burnaby, Royal Horse Guards; Major Carmichael, 5th Lancers; Major Atherton, 5th Dragoon Guards; Major Gough, Royal Dragoons; Captain Darley, 4th Dragoon Guards; Lieutenant Law, 4th Dragoon Guards; Lieutenant Wolfe, Scots Greys; Lieutenants Pigott and Delisle, Naval Brigade.

"Severely wounded.—Lord St. Vincent, Major Dickson, Royals; Lieutenants Lyall and Guthrie, Artillery; Surgeon Magill.

"Slightly wounded.—Lord Airlie, Lieutenant Beach, Life Guards; Costello, 5th Lancers, contusion; Major Gough, Mounted Infantry."

Copious details of the encounter have been published. We supplement the account given in the above despatch by the following particulars gathered from the telegrams of special correspondents.

The correspondent of the *Daily News*, writing from Abu Klea on Saturday, says:—

"Up to late yesterday morning we had been advancing rapidly with a somewhat straggling column, but the sight of many places where Arab scouts had evidently encamped the night before led to long halts for a more compact formation and regular advance. Few of us, however, had any idea the enemy were near in very great strength. All the reports given to the Intelligence Department by the natives tended to the contrary view, and the mistake perhaps was made of holding the foe a little too cheap. The general supposition was that the Abu Klea Wells were held by a few rebels, who must be driven out at whatever cost. We had bivouacked and breakfasted at the south-east side of the great plain, with distant hills to the right and left, and a black and rugged ridge in front, over the saddle of which the caravan route leads to Abu Klea. The 19th Hussars had gone on to reconnoitre, and we heard the sounds of distant rifle-shots. About noon came news from Barrow that the enemy were holding the wells.

"General Stewart immediately made his dispositions for attack, massing the brigade in line of columns, the Guards on the right, the Heavy Camel Corps in the centre, the Artillery and Engineers in the rear of the Guards forming the right face of the square. Lord Charles Beresford's Naval Brigade was similarly posted behind the Mounted Infantry. The Sussex Regiment, on foot, closed up the rear, and all the baggage was in the centre.

"In this compact square of column the brigade moved forward as steadily as if on parade, and halted 400yds. from the foot of the ridge, while General Stewart and his staff went forward across it to reconnoitre. Thinking it too late then to advance and attack without knowing the actual strength of our foes, General Stewart wisely resolved to form a zareba for the night, with flanking squares strongly occupied, and pickets holding posts on the lofty hills on our left.

"Thrice the men were called to arms before dawn, when a general attack on our position was expected.

"All was quiet until after breakfast. Then the fire recommenced from the stone breastworks, constructed during the night on the heights on our right and rear. This was only a feint fire. It was soon suppressed by the Mounted Infantry. By eight o'clock the enemy developed considerable strength on the right front, coming over the black, stony hills in good order in two long lines, with banners flying bravely. At the same time some force of the rebels began creeping stealthily up the grassy Wady on our left front, the direct road to the wells. The screw-guns battery made good practice. Two or three shots checked the advance for some time. Our position in the hollow, with lines extended along the ridge, was strong and well covered. Nevertheless several men were hit. One of the Heavy Camel Corps was killed early in the action. Another of the Mounted Infantry was dangerously wounded within a few yards of where I write. A camel close by was hit by the next shot. The rebels evidently made skilful use of their Remingtons. Our Martinis' fire, hitherto restrained, was now beginning to tell effectively. At half-past nine the enemy's scouts were reported trying to creep round the hills on the left flank. Barrow's Hussars were sent forward to check this. Meanwhile, the fire in the centre of the line was hotter every minute."

General Stewart at ten o'clock determined upon a counter-attack. Of the attack the *Morning Post* gives the following account:—

"The advance was made in square, with the Mounted Infantry as skirmishers on the front and right; the Hussars being in skirmishing order on the left. The enemy saluted us with a hot fire from the hills, by which several were wounded, among whom were the following officers:—Major Gough (Mounted Infantry), Major Dickson, Lord St. Vincent, Lieutenant Beach (Life Guards), and Surgeon Magill. By the continued and determined bold skirmishing of the Rifles and Mounted Infantry the enemy was gradually driven back, the Artillery at the same time keeping up a brilliant fire on the position across the valley where the hostile flags floated in a long line, stretching out at right angles to the line of our advance. The square was formed in the following order:—The left front face consisted of two companies of the Mounted Infantry and the right of two companies of Guards. The left face was composed of two companies of Mounted Infantry and one company of Heavy Dragoons. The right face was composed of two companies of Guards and two companies of the Sussex Regiment. The rear face consisted of four companies of the Heavy Cavalry Camel Corps. The Artillery was in the centre of the front face, and the Naval Brigade occupied the centre of the rear face. The whole force was on foot, all the camels having been left behind in the entrenched post, save those which were allotted for hospital purposes, and to convey water and ammunition, which were stationed inside the square. At eleven o'clock the square was moving on a right incline, in order to enfilade the enemy, who were distant a quarter of a mile, and had brought its left face towards the Arab force, when suddenly they leaped up in dense masses and rushed fiercely at great speed against the square."

The onset was such that the skirmishers had scarcely time to reach the square before the enemy, following close upon their retreat, came upon the Heavy Dragoons, who formed the rear half of the left face, and the whole of the rear face of the formation.

"So fierce and rapid was the rush at this moment that the Heavy Cavalry were borne back by the masses of the Arabs, and in a moment the square was forced. The Gardner gun was jammed, and for ten minutes a desperate struggle raged from the left rear to the centre. Here Colonel Burnaby fell dead, a spear having severed his jugular vein. General Stewart's horse was shot under him, and the General fell for a moment to the ground. At the same moment his orderly was killed beside him. Many camels were speared by the Arabs, and the interior of the square presented a mass of falling camels, of struggling Arabs and soldiers; the whole being filled also with a dense smoke and dust, while shots and sword-strokes were the replies to the Arab spear-thrust. It was not long before every Arab in the square was killed, and the rest beaten off. Three hearty cheers were given as the square was re-formed on fresh ground. The enemy then retreated sullenly, numbers of them rising from among the dead, and rushing past the square, not without many being shot. The numbers of the enemy, according to the information given by the prisoners we have taken, was 14,000. They are said to have consisted of followers of the Mahdi from Khartoum, Kordofan, and Berber, the latter having especially sent great chiefs. Among the killed are the Emir of Metammeh, and the chief of the Hamara Arabs. One of these penetrated into the square on horseback."

Another account states that—

"As our troops advanced to meet the overwhelming force of the enemy the latter occupied favourable ground, and with considerable art drew us into a difficult position for operating. By a cleverly-executed movement the rebels almost disappeared from view, leaving their standards only visible, and then, on a sudden, a large body reappeared and wildly charged the front of our square. Unable to stand a deadly fire poured on them, the rebels turned and furiously attacked the left rear of the square. The Heavies were borne down by the onslaught, and broke the formation for a few moments, but they quickly rallied, and engaged in hand-to-hand fighting with the Arabs who had penetrated their ranks, and who were at the same time being subjected to a murderous fire from the Guards and Mounted Infantry.

"Norton's little battery did immense service, especially when the rebel cavalry formed for the charge, three shrapnels going in their midst; and again when a renewed attack was threatened from the enemy's left. The shells caused utter demoralisation. Altogether the battery fired thirty-eight shrapnels, nineteen common shell, and six case, the latter when the rebels rushed to close quarters. The naval Gardner also produced great moral effect on the retreating bands.

"Of the ground selected by General Stewart for the final stand, and the way he handled the men at the most critical moment, too much cannot be said in praise. He and the staff were in imminent danger repeatedly. The Earl of Airlie was wounded at the beginning of the fight, but never gave up. Rhodes was always cheery in the right place, Wardrop incessantly active. Pigott and Walsh, of the Mounted Infantry, did immense service, keeping the companies well in hand, pouring volleys into our resolute foes. The Guards moved not an inch, even when the rear was threatened simultaneously with the front."

After the fight had terminated the Hussars were sent forward to the wells of Abu Klea, which were then just two miles in advance, and took possession of them after a few shots.

"The heat has been extreme, and the men, who were without water or food, bore up admirably. Their behaviour was simply splendid during the march, and worthy of the highest praise when they were in the face of the enemy. The wells of Abu Klea were reached by the troops at five o'clock in the afternoon. The water here is plentiful and is excellent for drinking. At eight o'clock at night General Stewart sent back a portion of the Guards, with some of the Heavy Cavalry Camel Corps and of Mounted Infantry, to fetch everything from the entrenched post in the rear. They all arrived safely at 8 a.m. to-day, and on their arrival the troops here had the first food which they had partaken of for twenty-four hours."

The enemy had 900 special riflemen, who were negroes, and proved themselves to be good shots. As these men kept up on the hills, they suffered less than the others.

The country where the battle was fought is rocky, rugged hills forming the boundaries of the valleys, into which run deep gullies. There is some vegetation, but not any luxuriant growth.

The Hussars on the day after the battle buried sixty men at the spot where the square was attacked and burst in. Here Gunner Smith behaved most gallantly, and saved Lieutenant Guthrie at the moment when all the other gunners had been borne back. He took up a handspike and kept back his assailants with the utmost vigour.

The prisoners, in giving an account of the number of their force, reckon up ten tribes, having on an average 800 men each in the field, which would make the total 8,000 men.

The precise composition of the force which left Gakdul on the 14th was as follows:—The Guards, Marines, Camel Corps, 380; the Heavy Camel Corps, 360; Mounted Infantry, 400; a squadron of the 19th Hussars, 90; a half battalion Sussex Regiment, 175; Royal Artillery Camel Battery, three guns; Royal Engineers, 30; Naval Brigade, 50, with one Gardner machine-gun, making a total effective force of 1,475 men, with three guns. If the Light Camel Corps were engaged, the total strength would be 1,825.

The Queen on Wednesday evening, on receipt of the news of Sir Herbert Stewart's brilliant victory at Abu Klea, telegraphed to Lord Wolseley great satisfaction and pride at the conduct of the troops, and deep concern at the loss of so many brave officers and men. Lord Wolseley telegraphed to Her Majesty on Thursday morning that the wounded were doing well.

Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick Gustavus Burnaby was the son of the late Rev. G. Burnaby by Harriet, sister of Mr. Harry Villebois, of Marham House, Norfolk. He was born at Bedford on March 3, 1842, and received his education at the Grammar School of that town and at Harrow, from which he was sent to Germany and placed under private tuition. Having a talent for modern languages, he soon mastered German, French, and Italian, and in later years he acquired a perfect knowledge of the Spanish and Russian tongues, besides attaining to an acquaintance with Arabic and Turkish. In his earliest years Frederick Burnaby gave many indications of a bold and adventurous nature, peculiarly fitted for the noble profession which he embraced. When he had attained his 18th year he was gazetted as a cornet in the Royal Horse Guards (Blue); two years afterwards he became lieutenant, in 1866 he was made captain, in 1879 major, in 1880 promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and in 1881 he succeeded to the command of the regiment. Frederick Burnaby was a man of exceedingly fine physique, being 6ft. 4in. in height and stout in proportion. His notable ride to Khiva first brought him prominently before the public, and since then his career has been watched with interest. He took part in the recent operations in Upper Egypt, under Generals Wolseley and Graham, and was among the first to enter the enemy's position when General Graham encountered the forces of Osman Digna. On his return to England he renewed a political connection which he had previously formed, and in conjunction with Lord Randolph Churchill, was accepted by the Conservatives of Birmingham as a candidate for its representation in Parliament. When, however, the present operations were commenced, he again sought and obtained active service. About a fortnight since he left Korti in charge of a convoy of grain and pushed on with the utmost rapidity, his object being to join General Stewart at Gakdul before that officer moved forward upon Metammeh. He succeeded in this, reaching Gakdul on the 13th inst. His sad but gallant end will be generally deplored.

Major Ludovick Montefiore Carmichael, 5th (Royal Irish) Lancers, entered the service as cornet or second lieutenant on the 15th of November, 1861, became lieutenant on the 28th of July, 1863, captain on the 29th of January, 1870, and was gazetted major on the 1st of July, 1881. He held the position of deputy-assistant quartermaster-general Intelligence Branch.

Major Wilfrid Arbuthnot Gough, of the 1st (Royal) Dragoons, was gazetted lieutenant in June, 1872, and captain and brevet-major in May, 1883, having obtained the latter promotion for services in Egypt during the Arabi rebellion. He served with the military police in the Egyptian war of 1882, and was present at the battle of Tel-el-Kebir and the capture of Cairo, his bravery being recognised by the brevet of major, medal with clasp, 5th Class of Medjidie, and the Khedive's Star.

Major Walter Hyde Atherton, of the 5th Dragoon Guards, was gazetted a lieutenant on the 2nd of December, 1874, and captain on the 27th of August, 1879.

Captain Joseph Watkins William Darley, 4th (Royal Irish) Dragoon Guards, was gazetted cornet on the 22nd of October, 1870, became lieutenant on the 12th of November, 1874, and obtained his captaincy on the 29th of October, 1881. Captain Darley served with the 4th Dragoons in the Egyptian war of 1882, and was present at the two actions at Kassassin, the battle of Tel-el-Kebir, and the capture of Cairo (medal with clasp and Khedive's Star).

Lieutenant Charles William Albert Law entered the 4th Dragoon Guards on the 14th of January, 1880, and became lieutenant on the 29th of July, 1882.

Lieutenant Richard Wolfe, Scots Greys, entered the service on the 30th January, 1878, and was promoted to a lieutenancy on the 28th of June the following year.

The Earl of Airlie, who was slightly wounded, was born in 1856, and succeeded his father as 10th Earl and 16th Baron on the 25th September, 1881. His Lordship entered the Army in 1868. He was for some time a lieutenant in the Scots Guards, and at present holds the same rank in the 10th Hussars. He served with the latter-named regiment in the Afghan war in 1878-9, and was present at the attack and capture of Ali Musjid and in the engagement at Futtehabad. He accompanied Sir Frederick Roberts in the march to Candahar, and was present at the battle of Caudahar (medal with two clasps and bronze decoration.)

Viscount St. Vincent, who was severely wounded, was born on the 3rd of April, 1850, and succeeded to the title as 4th Viscount in July, 1879. His Lordship first served in the 7th Hussars, and afterwards joined the 16th Lancers, becoming captain in February, 1881, and adjutant in February, 1883. Lord St. Vincent served in the Zulu war of 1879 as orderly officer to Major-General Marshall, and was present with the 17th Lancers in the engagement at Zuinguin Mountain and Ulundi (medal with clasp). He served as orderly officer to Brigadier-General C. M. M'Gregor in the expedition against the Marrees in Southern Afghanistan in 1880, and was mentioned in the despatches. Served in the Boer war of 1881 as adjutant of Barrow's Mounted Infantry; served in the Egyptian war of 1882 as aide-de-camp to Major-General Drury-Lowe, commanding the cavalry division, and was present at the battle of Tel-el-Kebir and the capture of Cairo. Mentioned in the despatches (medal with clasp, Fourth Class of the Medjidie, and Khedive's Star.)

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The special correspondent of the *Standard* with General Earle's column at Merawee, telegraphing on Tuesday, says:—

"General Earle's force at Hamdab now consists of the Staffordshire Regiment, the Black Watch, the headquarters and two companies of the Gordon Highlanders, a squadron of the 19th Hussars, and the Egyptian Camel Corps. It is expected that the column will advance in a few days. The short delay which has taken place has arisen entirely from the non-arrival of stores expected from the north, and from the very many demands lately made upon the commissariat stores.

"The remainder of the Gordon Highlanders, the Cornwall Regiment, half the 11th company of the Transport Corps, and a battery of Egyptian Artillery go on to Hamdab to-day. Surgeon-Major Harvey and a field hospital and five medical officers have already started up the river in nine whaleboats. Colonel Butler and Colonel Alleyne, with a party of Canadians, have also gone forward.

"The Cornwall Regiment have taken over the new fort just built by the Mudir of Dongola, and this will be occupied by a garrison of our troops after the column advances. Colonel Colville is busily engaged in organising a body of the Mudir's regular troops. This will go forward with General Earle's column, and will work up along the right bank. The British infantry will advance in their boats, the mounted corps keeping pace with them along the bank, and reconnoitring the country around.

"We hear from Hamdab that Colonel Flood and Major Slade have returned there after making a reconnaissance in the direction of the enemy with the squadron of the 19th Hussars and the Camel Corps. They pushed forward as far as thirty miles on the road towards Berber. They visited the wells along this line, and report that the water supply is poor, but that there is a good deal of vegetation for the transport animals in the valleys. The natives all fled at their approach, apparently completely scared at the appearance of an armed force in a direction which they had no idea we should follow."

## SOME INFORMATION ABOUT ANGRA PEQUENA.

A German officer attached to one of the German West African Expeditions has sent to the *Standard* some interesting particulars respecting the proceedings of the Germans in the neighbourhood of Cape Colony, as well as a description of the territory which was last year placed under the protectorate of Germany. He says that the new territory is not worth the bother there has been about it; the country being sterile, the inhabitants poor, and the way into Central Africa being barred by the powerful chief Kamaherero, who refused to cede Damaraland to the Germans, or even as much of it as would permit a route to the interior. Not only so, he declined to concede as much as a mining licence to Herr Lüderitz. "Dr. Nachtigal described the advantages of a protectorate, and the profits likely to accrue to him as the paramount chief from the development of trade. He offered him tempting presents; but it was all to no purpose. Kamaherero had evidently made up his mind to have nothing to do with us; and no efforts on our part could move him from his purpose. The obstinacy of Kamaherero was, in a way, the death-blow to our enterprise. The Damaras were undisputed masters of the country, and the opposition of the chief to our further progress put a stop to our scheme for ascending to Central Africa. There was a suspicion that Kamaherero had been 'got at' by the British." The mission to the interior was therefore abandoned, and the expedition moved southwards to the country of the Bastards, who readily accepted the German protectorate. But "this turned out to be by no means a desirable or useful acquisition. The Bastards were neither numerous nor powerful, and it remains to be seen whether they will have any land to dispose of. Formerly they possessed no land, but some time ago they leased some from the Damaras. Failing to pay their rent, the landlords took steps to evict them. Upon this the Bastards revolted and established themselves at Windhoek, where they built their wherfts (villages) and resisted the Damaras. When Dr. Höpfner left the conflict was going on. He gave them arms and ammunition and good wishes in the struggle."

As to the prospects of trade, should the Bastards maintain their position, we are told that there is plenty of copper; but that it would not pay the cost of bringing it out, the roads to the coast being bad. The variations of temperature are excessive, and "to think of sending emigrants to the Swakop River would be absurd. They could not find food to live on. The few families of Bastards thereabout are literally starving. In the bed of the Swakop, perhaps, ten European families might find just enough soil and water to produce sufficient nourishment, but any day they might be ruined by a flood." The writer goes on to say that "some business might be done with the natives with respect to imports. The Hottentots and Damaras are always ready to buy tea, coffee, sugar, and flour. They will consume them in any quantity that can be brought into the country. But the most profitable articles to be imported will always be tobacco, guns, and powder. Up to the present, owing to the action of the British Colonial authorities, guns and ammunition have only been got in with difficulty and under restrictions. The prices, naturally, are proportionally high. In spite of these obstructions there is an enormous number of guns about, including the best specimens of English, French, and German make. I have seen a Snider bartered for £40 in oxen. There are several Westley-Richards in the country, and a good weapon of this sort brings from £80 to £90. Cattle are the principal currency of the country. A good ox is valued at from £3 10s. to £4. Trek oxen fetch from £6 to £8 each, according to training. A span of oxen is the most valuable thing in the country. A span numbers from sixteen to twenty cattle.

"The Damaras are a shrewd, impudent, and unruly people. Their greed is insatiable. An English gentleman once gave an ox for an assegai as a curiosity, and ever since the Damaras have resolutely demanded an ox for a spear. There is a story told of an English officer who was tied to a cart-wheel and flogged. Quite recently a young German got several sharp cuts with a chambuk (whip) from an offended Swaartbois chief. Their habits are indescribably filthy — differing in this respect from the negroes of the Congo, who are cleanly. There are several quaint customs among the people. When a young man desires to make an offer of marriage to a native belle, he lays before her a cup of coffee. Of this he drinks half himself and offers the remainder to her. If she accepts the coffee it is equivalent to assenting to his proposal. The bridegroom thereupon proposes to the relations, and after making presents to their satisfaction, obtains the girl as his wife. Their method of burying is curious. The grave is dug to the depth of four feet, and then a recess scooped out, into which the body is placed. The aperture is then filled with stones and sticks in such a manner as to protect the corpse from the attentions of hyenas and jackals. The clothing of the body is suited to the age and position of the deceased. If, for example, it be that of an old woman, a felt shoe is put on the left foot; and if it be a man, the body is arrayed in his best clothes—such as they are. When the family is rich the obsequies wind up with a feast and the slaughter of an ox. The appetite of a Hottentot is enormous. Two healthy Hottentots will dispose of a big fat Damara sheep at two meals. I have known ten men eat an ox in two days. They are thievish, and, as may be judged, crafty in their dealings. We once met a chief with three pairs of breeches on. On asking why he had so many he replied, 'Do you think I am such a fool as to leave off my breeches for others to steal?'

"As for the prospects of trade, they do not seem encouraging. As before mentioned, minerals have been found. Even gold has been discovered in the bed of the Swakop. This was previously found by Mr. Palgrave, but never in paying quantities. There are silver deposits down south, near Angra Pequeña. These were disposed of previous to Herr Lüderitz's arrival to Captain Sinclair; but as he has neglected to pay his rent, Chief David Christian claimed the right to re-sell them to Herr Lüderitz. The rival claims will probably be decided by the Mixed Commission. Gold and silver have long been worked by the natives. There is plenty of iron in Ovamboland, to the far north. The distance, however, is too great, to say nothing of the opposition of Kamaherero. The climate of Ovamboland is prejudicial to cattle. There is generally some sort of cattle disease prevalent, and Kamaherero has imposed a most stringent quarantine on all teams passing into Damaraland. The Ovambos are pretty skilful in working iron. They make knives, which they prefer to European, for the somewhat novel reason that their own knives bend, while those from Europe break. It would not be worth our while to try and convince them of the superiority of European goods, because these people can be supplied through Portuguese territory at one-eighth of the cost. Judging by past experience, the outlook, at least in the northern portion of the Protected Territory, is even gloomy. There have been people here who knew how to do business in Africa, but they never could make it pay. The German Mission Society, for instance, lost in Steinkopf 200,000 marks in one year. Freight must ever be a most formidable obstacle. It costs the mining company fourteen shillings to bring a sack of ore from the interior. The freight of a waggon-load of goods from Otzbingué to the coast (120 miles) is £25 up and the same amount down. Then there is a royalty of ten shillings to the chief on every 2,000lb.; the freight from Walfisch Bay to Capetown costs thirty shillings. Finally, there are four shillings for loading charges, and when all these are added together it will be found that copper mining is not likely to be a remunerative industry. Then there is the fishing at Sandwich Harbour. This is sold to two Capetown gentlemen, who work it. I doubt if it is very profitable; I should say not, though there is plenty of fish. Shark-fishing did pay; but on account of there being no close season the fishing has been overdone, and there are now not many fish left. There is very little trade in ostrich feathers, and next to none in ivory.

"Unless Germany obtains Walfisch Bay she will never be able to make anything out of the northern territory, from which so much was expected. Walfisch Bay is not only the one single harbour on the coast north of Angra Pequeña (which, moreover, is in every way inferior), but it commands the only avenue by which communication can be maintained with the interior. Along the entire coast there runs a continuous line of hills of shifting sand. These movable mountains rise frequently to a height of 500 feet. The breadth of this barrier (except at one point) is often as much as thirty miles, and it is never less than twenty, but it has really no fixed dimensions. Roads could not be laid across it. The only effective method of maintaining a permanent way would be to pierce it with iron tunnels; but it is doubtful if this would be practicable from an engineering point of view, and it is certainly impossible on account of the expense. The tunnels could never be kept clear, even if they were once constructed. The point at which the sand barrier may be crossed with most facility is Walfisch Bay. Here the Kuisip river maintains a channel, and by following it the greater portion of the sand hills would be avoided. There is a roadstead at Swakop mouth, and an exposed basin at Sandwich Harbour; but neither is in a position to compete with Walfisch Bay. Angra Pequeña, which is not available for this part of the country, is vastly inferior to Walfisch Bay. There is good anchorage, but it is exposed to the gales of the Atlantic. From Cape Frio to the Orange River the coast is a picture of desolation. Sand hills, rocks, and bare mountains meet the eye everywhere. Below the Orange River there is a slight improvement, and the appearance of the country gradually changes for the better as you proceed towards Capetown. The Cape is a splendid colony, but the rich country lies towards the interior.

"The sandy shores north of the Orange River are almost entirely uninhabited. These inhospitable wastes supply neither food nor water. At Sandfountain, where the first water is found after leaving Walfisch Bay, there are about fifty poor Bastards located under British protection. At Rooibank, on the boundary, there are a few more, and that is all the population until the interior is reached. In Great Namaqualand there are about 17,000 or 18,000 Namaquas and Bastards combined. The Hereros number from 85,000 to 95,000; and a tribe of Berg Damaras, who are virtually slaves to the real Damaras, amount to between 40,000 and 50,000. The war between the Namaquas and the Hereros, about which a good deal has been said, is purely one of plunder. Cattle, and not politics, constitute the object of the strife. The Namaquas, although greatly outnumbered, have been able to contend successfully with their enemies, on account of the generalship of their chief, Jan Junker Afrikander. With Jan Junker at their head the Namaquas can give long odds and win. Jan is now very old, and possibly the good fortune of the Namaquas may go with him. Herr Lüderitz found the Namaquas very reasonable people. He has not been obstructed, as we were with Kamaherero. Treaties have been made with a number of chiefs in Namaqualand. We have penetrated about one hundred and twenty miles into the interior. The prospect, however, is not by any means so imposing as that which would have been unfolded had Kamaherero opened the way to Central Africa. Still, something may be made out of Angra Pequeña Bay. It will be limited by the poverty of the people. The country is sterile, and the inhabitants wretchedly poor. Only the chiefs are rich, and their wealth consists of cattle. Altogether, it appears to me that the new territory is not worth the bother there has been about it."

## THE SLAVE-TRADE OFF THE EAST AFRICAN COAST.

Mr. Cecil Ashley sends to the *Times* some extracts from a letter from Zanzibar with reference to the slave-trade which has just reached him from a friend who is travelling on the East Coast of Africa. It appears that rumours were afloat that several cargoes of slaves had been run from the mainland to Pemba and Zanzibar. Consequently the *Osprey*, which had arrived from Madagascar on the 12th of November, sent out boats to cruise, and a few captures were made of small dhows and canoes with from two to six slave children on board, thus confirming suspicions that the trade was still in full swing:—

"On the 28th of November, off Pemba, a dhow was sighted by one of the ship's boats attempting to make the land. This dhow was boarded and captured. She was of about fifty tons, and was found to contain 169 *bonâ fide* slaves, besides thirty passengers or slave-owners. The dhow was eight days out from Mombassa, and the slaves had had nothing to eat for five days, and nothing to drink for three days. They were in a most pitiable state, and when the *Osprey's* cutter came alongside they nearly capsized the dhow in stretching over fighting for water and food. Most of the slaves were merely living skeletons, with bones almost through their skins. They were trying, poor wretches, to quench their thirst under the burning sun by drinking the salt water. Four children died immediately after the capture. . . . The stench from the dhow was so awful that after the slaves were landed the blue-jackets who went to clean her were all turned up. . . . The dhow contained people of all ages, from children at the breast to old men and women. They were all nearly naked; some had a few dirty rags. Many could not stand. Altogether it was a frightful sight. At Mombassa the whole party of slaves were received —240 in all—(rescued by the *Osprey* and the *Philomel*) by the Rev. Mr. Handford, of the Church Missionary Society, whose energy, enterprise, and kindness it would be impossible to exaggerate, and whose mission station at Freretown—called after Sir Bartle Frere—is a model of order and cleanliness. The morning after leaving Mombassa for Zanzibar, at daybreak, two canoes and one dhow were sighted from the *Osprey* making for Pemba. As we gave chase and steamed up, a cry was heard in the sea, and a call of 'Man overboard' raised. A boat was quickly lowered and a small slave boy of about twelve years old picked up. He had been thrown overboard from the dhow at the first sight of the *Osprey*. These boats had eight slaves on board. They threw seven overboard; six were drowned; one boy we picked up, and one we found hidden under some mats in the dhow. This was done by the captain and owner of the dhow. For cold-blooded murder this has, I think, rarely been surpassed. Had it not been for our fishing up the boy, we should have found no slaves on board, and the canoes would have been able to pass as ordinary fishing-boats. We had by this time from thirty to forty prisoners, who were immediately taken to Zanzibar and handed over to Sir John Kirk. Found guilty and their property confiscated, they were handed over to the Sultan for punishment, our Courts having no power to punish them. What punishment these atrocious villains will get at the Sultan's hands no one knows. In a fortnight we had now taken 180 slaves and over ten boats. We just missed, as we afterwards found out, another cargo of about 100 slaves. The present outbreak of slavery is caused to a great extent by the withdrawal of Her Majesty's ship *London*, which vessel was for some years stationed in the roadstead at Zanzibar."

## IRELAND.

A carriage accident took place yesterday week at Bray, near Dublin. The Dowager Lady Ribton and Mrs. West, of Geltrim House, were driving in Mrs. West's brougham, when the horse became restive and broke the shaft. He dashed into a shrubbery and speedily upset the carriage. The coachman had been thrown to the ground, but was able to seize the horse until further help arrived. The animal was detached from the carriage, which was then placed in an upright position. Lady Ribton was found to be suffering from concussion of the brain, and Mrs. West from severe shock and large contusion on the forehead. Lady Ribton was then unconscious, and subsequently died.

Mr. Parnell addressed his constituents on Wednesday in the Cork Theatre. A charge of from 6d. to £1 was made for admission, notwithstanding which the house was crowded in all parts. Mr. Parnell said he looked forward to the future with a light heart, for he was convinced the 500,000 Irishmen enfranchised by the new Act would be even truer to Ireland than those who went before them. Having briefly touched on the land and labourers' question, he referred to that of Irish independence. They could not, he said, ask for less than the restoration of Grattan's Parliament and its privileges; they could not under the British Constitution ask for more; but no man had a right to fix the boundary of the march of the nation, and no man had a right to say "Thus far shalt thou go and no farther." Whilst going thus far they were doing nothing which would prevent better men who would follow them from gaining better things than those they sought.

Mr. Parnell was entertained on Thursday night at Cork at a banquet given by the Mayor, but the proceedings were of a private character. Bands played through the streets, and were followed by a large crowd. It was expected that Mr. Parnell would have addressed the people, but it was stated by Mr. O'Connor, M.P., that owing to continued indisposition Mr. Parnell was unable to appear.

Mr. Richard Power, M.P., speaking on Tuesday night at a meeting held in Waterford in furtherance of the objects of the Irish National League, said a great revolution was at present taking place in the politics of Ireland. The Irish party had now a power in Ireland that defied the united influence of Whig and Tory. They were now on the right path, going on in the right direction to obtain for Ireland her undeniable right to self-government. That object could be defeated only by disunion, and he held it to be the duty of every Irishman to fight for the restoration of their national rights. It was true that they had obtained concessions since the Irish Parliamentary party had sprung into existence, but they had obtained them simply because as a party they were feared. They were met in the House of Commons by the cry that Home Rule meant the dismemberment of the empire. His reply was that it did not matter. Home Rule the Irish people would have, and nothing else. In order to gain this they must make a hard struggle, and he was not sure but that over it one of the fiercest fights they had ever witnessed would take place in the House of Commons. It was intended to renew the Coercion Act, one of the worst Acts that had ever stained the annals of the country, and it would be the duty of the Irish party to resist this infamous measure. They had recently got a new Secretary for Ireland—a Scotchman who knew more about herrings and Scotch whisky than anything else. What could such a man know about Ireland and the Irish people? The position of Chief Secretary in Ireland was an impossible one, and he hoped it would always remain so.

The Dublin county coroner held an inquest on Tuesday concerning the deaths of Nicholas Archibald, a farmer, and Mary Connell, his servant. They were engaged to be married this week, but they were found dead in their cottage at Garristown on Sunday. It appeared that there had been an improper intimacy between master and servant, and that the woman was within a couple of months of her confinement. Her friends insisted that Archibald should marry her, and the farmer consented to buy the ring and get the ceremony performed this week. Some of his friends, however, objected. As the cottage in which Archibald lived was not opened on Sunday, the neighbours informed the police, who burst open the doors. The constables then found the woman lying dead on the floor in her nightdress, with her throat cut and numerous stabs on her body and legs, showing that her murderer pursued her. Archibald, fully dressed, was found quite near her, lying face downwards. A dagger was clutched in his right hand, and his throat was fearfully gashed. The jury found that Archibald murdered Mary Connell while he was labouring under temporary insanity, and then committed suicide. A razor covered with blood was also found.

It is stated that a claimant has turned up in America for the Carlisle property in Belfast. The individual in question is the nephew of the late James Carlisle, a wealthy Belfast merchant, who left £180,000 to two granddaughters, who both died young. On their demise the property passed to the next-of-kin, but no claimant could be found, and the estate remained in the possession of the two trustees, who, it is believed, are satisfied that the claimant to the estate is the nephew of the deceased.

A daring attempt was made on the police barracks at Millstreet on Tuesday evening. At about eight o'clock the attention of the police was attracted by a glare at the rear of the barracks. Some policemen immediately hastened to the spot, where they discovered a party of men in the act of lighting a box stuffed at both ends with cotton-waste, which protruded about one foot on either side. On seeing the policemen they decamped, but one man named Patrick Leary was fortunately arrested. The box is said to contain dynamite, but the constabulary are very reticent.

Trinity College, Dublin, is about to start a new paper with the title of the *Dublin University Review*. The first number will appear on February 1st, and the issue will be bi-monthly, except during the long vacation. The paper will contain literary articles as well as University news of every description, and will be owned by a limited liability company.

## POLITICAL AND PERSONAL.

Lord **Algernon Percy**, M.P., presided on Monday at a meeting of the London and Westminster Working Men's Constitutional Association, when Mr. W. H. Meredyth delivered a lecture on "England's Responsibilities in South Africa, and the Policy of the Present Government in the Transvaal." His Lordship, in moving a vote of thanks to the lecturer, having enlarged on the disastrous effect of the vacillating policy of the Government in various parts of the world, referred to the recent speeches of Sir Charles Dilke and Mr. Chamberlain. Sir Charles Charles Dilke admitted that it might be possible that their foreign policy was not everything that could be desired, and Mr. Chamberlain went so far as to say that it might be necessary to alter our policy in the face of recent events, and if our interests were seriously menaced the whole power of the country would be exerted in their defence. But a wise statesman would take action before the interests of the country were seriously menaced. The noble Lord discussed at some length Mr. Chamberlain's speeches, remarking that the Liberal party were preaching communism and robbery, a condition of things which must produce untold misery and poverty, and which practically meant a return to barbarism. A certain school of statesmen were acting the part of political Fagins—teaching people to steal in order to live upon the votes that they might get. The only remedy was to dismiss from office a school of politicians who, while they had shown themselves utterly incapable of understanding the magnitude of the interests of the country, were prepared to introduce a revolution which must infallibly end in the dissolution and degradation of the Empire.

Mr. A. **Morley**, M.P., speaking at a meeting of Liberals at Carrington, Nottingham, on Wednesday night, deprecated the agitation which was being conducted in favour of proportional representation. He contended that the system was too complicated to be practicable, and that the present was an inopportune time to bring it forward. The Liberal party had been united in their desire for reform, and now that reform had been accomplished there was, he thought, a danger of the party becoming lax and careless in its organisation. He urged upon his hearers the necessity of the party organisation being thoroughly maintained.

The **Attorney-General**, addressing a meeting of Liberals at Bury on Wednesday night, quoted statistics to show that crime was on the decrease in this country, and this he attributed to the progress of education and temperance. Speaking of redistribution, he said the only danger to the Bill was from a possible combination of the gentlemen who favoured what was called proportional representation. They were not dangerous from their words, but they were of such ability and of such sincerity that their views would be pushed with a purpose and strength which could not be lightly disregarded; but he must express in very distinct terms the view that their system was destitute of commendable principle, was unworkable in practice, and would be disastrous in its results. After examining at some length and analysing the absurd results which might come forth in a constituency of 15,000 voters with three members to elect and four candidates in the field, the hon. and learned gentleman said he had put an extreme case, but it marked the uncertainty which existed, and no electors, educated or illiterate, would permit such an element of chance to enter into an election of a representative.

Sir **Thomas Brassey**, M.P., speaking at the annual meeting of the Hastings and St. Leonards Liberal Association on Thursday night, said, looking over the course of events since the present Government came into office, they could not claim uninterrupted success, but the Government had done their best according to their lights under the circumstances in which they found themselves placed, and in accordance with the principles of the Liberal party. Political issues could not be treated with the exactitude of a mathematical problem. He would remind them of the enormous difficulties with which the Government had had to deal in connection with Ireland, Afghanistan, South Africa, and Egypt. In dealing with the affairs of Egypt there had been a good deal of carping criticism, but he would ask whether at any stage the Opposition had thrown down a distinct challenge to the Government, or had suggested an alternative policy, and the Government still retained the confidence of the country. With regard to Ireland, he had no doubt that movements would be made in the direction of local self-government, and considerable concessions would be made. The reformed House of Commons would deal with the education of the rural districts. Alluding to the Egyptian Question, he said the mission of the army in the Soudan was the rescue of General Gordon. He deprecated a British protectorate in Egypt, as it would implicate this country in difficulties of a very serious character.

The receipts on account of Revenue from the 1st of April, 1884, when there was a balance of £5,632,569, to Jan. 17, 1885, were £63,483,342, against £65,927,013 in the corresponding period of the preceding financial year, which began with a balance of £6,972,730. The net expenditure was £68,347,779, against £69,498,557 to the same date in the previous year. The Treasury balances on January 17 amounted to £1,763,832, and at the same date in 1884 to £2,819,228.

## SIR STAFFORD NORTHCOTE IN NORTH DEVON.

Sir **Stafford Northcote** on Monday night addressed the first of a series of meetings in the proposed Barnstaple division of Devonshire, for which he has consented to stand at the general election. Contrasting the present quietude in the country with the political excitement three months ago, he attributed the change to the sound condition of the English mind when relieved from external influences. The Conservative party, he said, accepted the situation now presented, and were not afraid that the large numbers to be enfranchised would misuse their power. Sir Stafford then referred to the Reform Bills of 1867 and 1868, and the attitude of the Conservatives in regard to them. He next spoke of the last Conservative Government, which, he remarked, had through very great difficulties preserved the peace of Europe and carried the country through a great crisis with honour and with peace. Since their removal from power the Conservatives had done the best they could in a very small minority to argue for their rights, to oppose the actions that they thought improper on the part of the Government, and they claimed to have assisted in opening the eyes of the people to some of the false pretences, some of the delusive promises, with which the present Government took office.

"We venture to say that the work which they have done—although we are ourselves quite aware of how much allowance must be made for a Government acting in very difficult circumstances—has not been of such a character as to show them to be the only statesmen who are capable of directing the affairs of the empire. They have not added to its greatness; they have not added to its happiness; they have not added to its prosperity; and they have not applied themselves, as they even might have done, to the solution of some of those questions which they were fond of telling us were the real questions to which the attention of Parliament ought to be devoted. Instead of that, and instead of crowning their work, as they ought to have done, with some measures of a practical character for the administration of the country, they have found themselves under the obligation of coming forward and making a proposal for nothing more nor less than an appeal to a new constituency, because, as they say, they do not particularly care to face the old one."

Sir Stafford went on to refer to the policy of the Government in Ireland, in the colonies, and abroad, and contended that a Government which caused us to be so little thought of in foreign countries, and which mismanaged affairs in the sister kingdom, was not a Government which was conducive to the prosperity and welfare of the country. As to the colonies, there never was a time when it was more important that we should maintain good relations with them. But the Government were anxious for one thing only, and that one thing was to save themselves from responsibility. The state of Egypt showed what the responsibility was which this country had undertaken and was floundering into. Day by day our responsibility for that country was becoming deeper and deeper, from the very desire of the Government to avoid responsibility. As to the duty of the Conservatives, Sir Stafford said:—

"I need not say it is our duty, and it is our principle, that we should in every possible way endeavour to maintain and uphold the greatness and unity of the empire. I do not think it necessary to enlarge upon the interest that we feel in maintaining the road to our Eastern possessions, and in maintaining our position as a great oceanic Power. Let us make it evident to the colonies that we have their interests at heart; that we do regard them with respect as a portion, as an integral portion, of the empire; that we are not prepared to sacrifice them to unreasonable demands on the part of other countries; nor, on the other hand, to bring them into difficulty—for that is one of the worst cases we have to notice—to bring them into difficulty with other countries by neglecting at the proper moment to deal with questions that affect them. I believe that the people of this country are alive to the importance of the great position which we hold as a large oceanic nation. They are aware of the great importance of that oceanic nation which touches so many parts of the globe as being an instrument for the development of commerce, of industry, and of peace; for in our hands and under our guidance this great power may be developed consistently with and for the promotion of the peace and prosperity of the world."

The great object and principle of the Conservative party ought to be to maintain those rights of property, of religion, of honour, and of duty which have made this country what she is.

"We know that large bodies of men are about to be entrusted with the powers of the franchise. It is our duty to endeavour to instruct them quietly as to the greatness of the responsibilities which they undertake, and the greatness of the interests they have to deal with, and the spirit in which they ought to undertake them. I believe that in this way no injury will come to us from the great addition to our electorate; but that, on the contrary, very great benefit and strength will come. What I am afraid of is this: that the matter may not be allowed so to arrange itself, but that the opportunity may be taken to excite these people to the belief that they have wrongs to be redressed, that they have aims to be accomplished, that they have it before them now to put themselves on an equality with those who are better off than themselves. Excited by false lights and by false doctrines, they may be induced to think that they have now an opportunity of a golden harvest, and that they have nothing to do but to enter in and take possession of that which is not their property, but the property of others."

It was demagogic oratory which he feared would have to be guarded against in this country. There were voices in the Liberal party which had rather an alarming ring about them.

"We hear such expressions from Cabinet Ministers as 'The ransom of property,' which reminds us strongly of the blackmail of former days. I hear the attacks which are threatened and broadly insinuated by our Cabinet Ministers and by others who are taking the platform oratory into their own hands—by men of the school of Mr. Thorold Rogers, or of Mr. Henry George; and I hear these men advancing doctrines which, however fallacious and certain to bring wretched wars and misery to those who act upon them, are yet captivating and enticing, and may lead to endless difficulties if we do not in time raise up our voices against them. I trust and hope that the great Liberal party in this country, the great mass of the Liberal party in this country, will be wise in time. I trust that they will see that this is not a case for playing with edged tools, for going as near the brink as they can, merely to keep together the party connection."

On Tuesday Sir Stafford Northcote visited Bideford, and met with a hearty reception at the station and at the rooms of the Conservative Association. In the evening he addressed a public meeting, which was attended by a number of Liberals, who caused some slight interruption. Referring to the approaching general election, Sir Stafford said he did not think very much about the names given to parties, because very often they arose from mere accident; but he objected altogether to the distinction which is drawn sometimes between the Conservative and the Liberal, because it was a false distinction. Both parties are, or ought to be, Liberal; and certainly if the Conservative party desired to maintain their position in the country, and preserve what they held dear in the Constitution, it was their first duty to remember that they must deal with all the necessities of the country in a truly Liberal spirit. Having insisted upon the necessity of making the principles of the Conservative party well known to the newly enfranchised voters, Sir Stafford went on to contrast the foreign policy of Lord Beaconsfield and Mr. Gladstone. One of the great boasts of the Liberal party was that they were the advocates of the concert of Europe.

"I remember very well how they charged us with breaking and disregarding it, and having a separate national policy of our own, which was contrary to the interests of the rest of the world. They boasted that their proceedings would be guided by reference to the strict European concert. The Conservative party were as much alive to the importance of keeping up the European concert as any body of statesmen that have ever ruled in this country, and, what is more, they succeeded in doing it. Witness the Conference of Berlin, by which Lord Beaconsfield and Lord Salisbury were received with all respect and attention, and from which they returned bearing with them that which now forms your motto, "Peace with Honour." (Three cheers were here given for Lord Beaconsfield, followed by three cheers for Mr. Gladstone.) Let me contrast that for a moment with the astonishing arrangements for the concert of Europe which have been made by the present Government. What had they ended in? In this: That we never venture any morning to take up our newspaper without trembling to see that there has been an entire breach among the Powers with regard to the Egyptian question."

Commenting upon the policy of the Government in Egypt, Sir Stafford remarked that their irresolution had brought us, for the third time within the last two or three years, to a position in which we are waiting anxiously for what may come of the expedition which was marching to Khartoum. Coming to domestic affairs, Sir Stafford said that what he was most afraid of in the ultimate development of Radical doctrines was that men would sacrifice their freedom, as was shown in the adoption of the Caucus system. In the new redistribution scheme one of the most important points to look to was the maintenance of such a system of representation as should give the electors a personal knowledge of the candidates whom they were to choose, and as far as possible bring them face to face with one another. Single-member districts of moderate size were more favourable to the attainment of that end than a system suggested by some, of much larger constituencies returning a much larger number of representatives. A resolution expressing confidence in Sir Stafford Northcote was then put to the meeting. From the show of hands it appeared that there was a majority in its favour; but there was a considerable minority.

On Wednesday Sir Stafford Northcote arrived at Ilfracombe from Bideford, and in the evening addressed a public meeting. He said he did not regard the extension of the franchise as in any sense a revolution of the Constitution. He deprecated the gloomy prophecies uttered in some quarters as to the possible results of the reform measures, and said he believed that if these measures were received by the people in a spirit of calm good sense we should have at least as good a Constitution in the future as we had enjoyed in the past—indeed a better. But the people must be on their guard against the false cries and glamour of agitators who would lead them to suppose that now there was a time coming for putting into practice doctrines of the most extravagant and unheard-of character. He referred to the depressed condition of the country, which demanded an inquiry; but said those who advocated fair trade must not fall into errors on the one side as free-traders fell into errors on the other years ago. The great question they should bear in mind was our colonial relationship; for there was the field for labour, and if we we proved faithful we should be supported in all our difficulties, both home and foreign. Sir Stafford next spoke of the evils resulting from regarding questions from a purely party spirit, one of them being the setting of class against class. On proceeding to refer to the action of the House of Lords in regard to the Franchise Bill, Sir Stafford was frequently interrupted by a number of Liberals who were present. He again urged the necessity of instructing the new voters as to the duties which will devolve upon them, condemned the weakness of the Egyptian policy of the Government, which had led to endless difficulty, and hoped that the new electors would awaken to their position and see that we did not speak out of our responsibilities.

Sir Stafford Northcote spoke at a Conservative demonstration on Thursday at Hartland, fourteen miles from Bideford, North Devon. Referring to the Battle of Abu Klea, Sir Stafford said that it was impossible to read the account of that action without warm sympathy and great admiration for the courage and the determination of our gallant soldiers, opposed as they were to a force so largely outnumbering them, composed of men of such desperate valour as the Arabs showed themselves to be. It was indeed an action which maintained the glory of the British Army and the credit of the gallant troops who compose it. Having spoken of the sorrow which would would be felt for the losses we had sustained, Sir Stafford said it was impossible to speak of this expedition without feeling that we should demand explanations from the Government of the line of conduct which they have pursued at earlier portions of the eventful history of the past year. We wished to know why it was that the opportunity afforded by the success of last year was not followed up by a direct and rapid march upon the city of Khartoum; why the advice of many was set aside, and why it was that we allowed time to elapse, and the effect of our successes at Tamanieb and El Teb entirely to evaporate before striking, when we might, while the impression was fresh, have accomplished all that was wanted in a short time and with comparatively small loss of life. It was impossible for us to look upon the Egyptian policy of Her Majesty's Government with feelings of satisfaction. We were getting more and more clearly convinced that it was for the interests of Egypt, for the Soudan, as well as for our own honour, that England should declare what her position is, and acknowledge the responsibility which by her action, and inaction at times, she has brought upon herself. It still wanted a month till the time when Parliament would meet, according to the determination arrived at in December; but, looking to the state of affairs in Egypt, and looking to what we hear of the communications going on between this country and foreign Powers, it could not but be thought possible, and even probable, that the Government would feel it necessary to call Parliament together at an earlier period.

Sir Arthur Bass having commissioned Professor Leone Levi to make an inquiry into the wages and earnings of the working classes in the United Kingdom, the Professor has made a report on the subject, in which he says that in 1876 he found the number of workers to be 11,018,000. In 1884 they were 12,200,000. Of these there were in 1884 400,000 engaged in professional, and 2,400,000 in domestic occupations, receiving, as is usual, board and lodging, as well as wages, whose earnings were worth £40 a year, as compared with 300,000 professional in 1867, receiving £33, and 1,700,000 domestic receiving £35. In 1884 there were 900,000 engaged in commercial pursuits at an average income of £60, as compared with 700,000 in 1867, at an average income of a trifle above £55. In agricultural pursuits there were in 1884 1,900,000, at an average income of £34 3s., as compared with 2,700,000 in 1867 at an income of £31 4s. The industrial wage-earners numbered 6,600,000 in 1884, earning each an average wage of £46 2s., while in 1867 they numbered 5,600,000, earning each £40. The total earnings of the working classes in 1884 was £521,000,000, and in 1867 £418,000,000. Thus, with an increase of less than 11 per cent. in the number of earners, there has been an increase of 24·64 per cent. in the amount of their earnings, being 12·37 per cent. per earner. Professor Leone Levi, looking at the incomes of the working-classes as averaging 32s. per week per family, concludes that they are in a better economic condition than the labouring classes of any other country.

Painted windows as memorials of departed worth have more than ordinary interest in the eyes of all. Mr. W. G. Taylor (late O'Connor) has at all times pleasure of showing his various works for church and hall in progress, the introduction of likenesses in windows being a special study. Designs and estimates free. Medal awarded to works in Paris Exhibition.—The "Art" Works, 4, Berners-street, London.

## MR. BRIGHT ON LIBERALISM.

Mr. Bright has written a letter, at the request of Mr. T. S. Townsend, in which he says that if he were addressing the new voters he would tell them "that there is a great difference between the two parties which will ask for their votes in the spring of 1886—a difference which they may see in all things during the last fifty years." He refers to the Reform Bills of 1832 and 1867, the ballot, and the recent Reform Bills as the work of the Liberal party. He adds that we owe also to the Liberal party the repeal of the cruel Corn Law, and the removal of the hindrances to trade caused by monstrous taxes on almost everything brought from foreign countries.

"When the Corn Law was gone, other bad things went with it. The Liberal Government which came in after Sir Robert Peel destroyed the monopoly in sugar. Other great changes have been made, chiefly by Mr. Gladstone, supported always by the Liberals. During these years there has been a general and large rise in the wages of working men and labourers in all parts of the country. Farm-labourers' wages have risen one-half or more, and in some counties they have nearly doubled since the days of protection and the Corn Law. But the Liberal party has done more than give the mass of our people a real representation and a real power in Parliament. It has done more than give them freedom for their industry. It has given them the means to understand what Parliament is doing, and what it ought to do, for it has given them the vast advantage of a free press, and to their children the not less vast advantage of cheap and good schools. The scandals and cruelties of the past are gone. And what of the future? What will household suffrage in counties and the new arrangement of seats do for the new voters, and especially for the farm-labourers? If the new voters know their interests, and if the Liberals are returned in great power to the new Parliament, two things will have a chance of being done. The land laws will be reformed, and much of them reformed out of existence. In past times and now our land laws have been framed to protect the great estates of great families. Great estates lead to great farms, and great farms lead to the result that it is almost impossible for farm-labourers to become farmers, and thus the path of the intelligent and hard-working labourer to an improved position and condition for himself and his family is barred and blocked. The holding of great estates under entails and settlements, and often heavily mortgaged and burdened, makes it impossible for them to be well cultivated, and thus the demand for labour is lessened and a better rate of wages is prevented. The whole system of land laws must be broken down, and the new and great reform will do little if it does not get rid, as far as possible, of the mischiefs of the past. The game laws, too, will come under revision. Parliament may accept the principle that creatures which live on and from the land are the property, if there be any property in them, of the farmer at whose cost and by whose labour the farm is cultivated. When this principle is admitted in our law, then what is called 'preservation of game' may cease; murderous conflicts on game preserves may be no longer known, and labourers may not have before them an almost constant and irresistible temptation to become poachers and breakers of the law. If the new voters will help the Liberal party, the Liberal landowners, the Liberal farmers, the Liberal shopkeepers and tradesmen in the towns and villages of the counties and county divisions, we may see much good done by a new Parliament."

## MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S POLICY.

The following letter has been written by Mr. F. J. S. Foljambe, Liberal M.P. for East Retford, on the policy of Mr. Chamberlain:—

"Mr. Chamberlain's 'platform' is singularly defective. A policy propounded by a Cabinet Minister should be larger and more comprehensive. Will he permit me to point out how this new doctrine of political economy can be carried out to its legitimate conclusion, and so promote the happiness and prosperity of the nation in a much higher degree? I am sure the President of the Board of Trade would be glad to begin at home. Even in the present depressed state of trade I feel sure there are many manufactures and investments producing more than 3 per cent. net. In its best days the interest on land seldom exceeded 2½ per cent. net. It appears to me that all profits above 3 per cent. net prove either that the operatives employed in the wealth creation receive less than their share of the earnings, or that the public, who are the customers, are made to pay too highly for their goods. And yet the capital, machinery, rolling-stock require protection from the 'predatory instincts' of man. Would it not be fair to require all the excessive profits to be paid to the nation as 'ransom' or 'insurance' for the security of the rest? The restrictions on private incomes would also diminish the production of articles of luxury, objects of art, the importation of foreign orchids and other temptations to unnecessary and profligate expenditure, and thus by diminishing the foolish practice of division of labour concentrate the energy of the whole nation on the production of food and other articles of necessity, and so enormously increase the supply within reach of the nation. With regard to the 'restitution' of the overplus of profits in past years I would suggest that a commission be appointed *pari passu* with that appointed to inquire into titles to land, to examine the books of all 'rapacious' money-makers, and to obtain 'restitution' of all that has been thus unlawfully earned. This would amount to a large sum, and be a great advantage to the nation. Finally, I would institute an inquiry as to the obligation to the nation with regard to the National Debt, which was incurred by a non-representative Government, and for purposes which the present generation would not approve of. It would appear to me that such a Government could not under our new principles legally bind its successors. Released from such obligations, our national credit and our national character for honesty and good sense would stand higher than ever.

"I do not know whether the money in the savings banks should be subject to 'ransom,' but as tangible property I think it could not long be exempted."

The following letter on "Natural Rights," by Mr. E. Ashmead-Bartlett, M.P., has been published:—

"I read with concern that there is great distress in Birmingham, and that 4,000 of the unemployed working-men paraded the streets on Friday last. One of these starving beings ventured to recur to those 'natural' and 'communal' rights of which we have lately heard so much from a Cabinet Minister. He 'made short work of private ownership' in bread, and appropriated a loaf from a baker's counter. The report states that this suffering creature was immediately seized and marched off by the police. I am astonished at such tyranny in a town so exemplary as Birmingham, the centre of the Caucus, the fount of so much 'vigorous municipal life,' and the home of the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain. Property, sir, has its obligations no less than its rights. Society owes to these 'artisans' something more than mere toleration in return for the restrictions which it places upon the liberty of action. There is 'nothing more pathetic in our whole' history than the condition of thousands upon thousands of the poorer artisans in large towns like Birmingham. They have led for generations 'a life of unremitting, hopeless toil' at the barest market wage, fixed by the 'inexorable' laws of a hard-hearted political economy. They have passed their cheerless lives in unhealthy slums, 'cribbed, cabined, and confined' in small and stifling rooms, without a breath of fresh air or a sight of the green fields, and without a taste of the kind and constant attention from the squires and parsons which the agricultural labourer enjoys. And why? To enable plutocrats like Mr. Chamberlain to make his 10 and 20 and 50 per cent., and to amass a bloated fortune out of their toil and sweat, while the poor landowner has thought himself lucky if he gets 2 per cent. out of his drenched fields, and the farmer has seen his hard-earned savings melt away that Free Trade, in all its glory, may enrich the urban capitalist. The shopkeeper, the foreman, and the capitalist, to say nothing of the Dissenting minister, 'have all been living' on the working men of our large towns. The labour of 'the people has been taxed to raise the profits' of the capitalist. 'None of the plunder has found its way into the artisan's pockets.' 'Robbery, sir, is robbery, whether it is practised against the individual or against the State.' The working men 'have been oppressed, ignored, defrauded; but now, in Birmingham, four thousand, at least, will have to be reckoned with.' The conjunction of Mr. Chamberlain's name with that of Birmingham suggests a remedy for this deplorable inequality of existence. Formerly 'property was held in common.' 'Every man who was born into the community had his approportioned share in the great national inheritance of the race. The birthright of the English people has been bartered away for a mess of pottage, and it has become the possession of private owners of property.' Mr. Chamberlain has been a great monopolist. By a monopoly worked with drastic severity against his rivals he has amased a splendid fortune out of the toil and sweat of the working classes. It is said that he has accumulated £20,000 a year. The invested capital of such an income is probably not less than £400,000. Why should not the 4,000 working men of Birmingham, who are now with their families on the brink of starvation, apply Mr. Chamberlain's principles and history to himself? Probably some of these identical sufferers helped him to win his luxurious ease. Why should they not divide his fortune amongst themselves? Why should they 'pass a life of hopeless toil,' with the streets or 'the poor-house as its only termination'? £400,000 divided among 4,000 would be £100 a-piece. It is enough to make the mouths of the unemployed of Birmingham water. 'They have now to be reckoned with.' 'What ransom will Mr. Chamberlain' pay for the security which he has 'enjoyed'? Let the toilers of Birmingham ask that question now. 'Their time has come.' Let 'the inarticulate voice find expression' at the gates of Highbury."

Speaking on Tuesday evening at a meeting of the Leamington Working Men's Conservative Association, Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett said that Mr. Chamberlain's Communism was of a tapering kind. It was very clear and distinct as regards the ownership of land, of which, like the shrewd egotist he is, he held very little. His Socialism tapered away to a very thin and vanishing point indeed when he approached its practical application to great accumulations of capital like his own. No man could at the same time be a Minister of the Crown in the Cabinet and Parliament, and in the streets play the reckless demagogue and Communist. If the Prime Minister and the Cabinet did not share Mr. Chamberlain's principles, the member for Birmingham ought in common decency to resign. Anyhow, the President of the Board of Trade had no regard for his colleagues, and in his heart estimated Mr. Gladstone himself at a very low rate. Mr. Chamberlain meant now to be "aut Cæsar aut nullus." He offered bribes to the new voters. He dilated upon the awful injustice of our social system, the inequality of our taxation, and the deficiency of our laws. How fortunate, indeed, that Mr. Bright was not present. He would have opened his eyes to have heard his colleague thus describing the results of fifty years of Liberal rule in these realms. During the six years that Lord Beaconsfield held office, from 1874 to 1880, more sound, beneficial, and fruitful legislation of a social character was passed than during the forty years of Liberal ascendency. The Artisans' Dwellings Acts, the Benefit Societies Acts, the Pollution of Rivers Acts, the improvements in the Factories Acts, the Law of Conspiracy Acts are examples. Mr. Chamberlain talked about social legislation, and sought to get credit for its initiation. He had been for some years before the public, yet he never did anything for the improvement of the dwellings of the poor till Lord Salisbury called the attention of the whole country to this all-important question. No class had done so much to improve the dwellings of the poor as the country landowners whom Mr. Chamberlain denounced. No class had done so little for the artisans out of whose toil and sweat they had made their "bloated fortunes" as the big Radical capitalists, of whom Mr. Chamberlain was a prominent type. For years those precious and life-giving Factory Acts, which have been a priceless boon to the artisans of our great towns, and which alone saved the women and children of our labouring class from physical and moral ruin, and the men from unbearable oppression, were opposed by Radical capitalists like Mr. Bright. They were passed by Lord Ashley and the Tories. It was Mr. Disraeli who in 1867 first gave the working men of Britain the franchise. It was Lord Salisbury and Sir Stafford Northcote who in 1884 forced upon an unwilling Liberal Cabinet a complete measure of redistribution. To this timely pressure the industrial population of the big towns like Glasgow, Birmingham, Sheffield, Leeds, and Liverpool owe the increased share they will now have in political power. It was Radical influence which recained the low limit of 15,000 for borough seats, because the Radical members for small towns between 15,000 and 20,000 greatly preponderate. Mr. Chamberlain proposed to stir up class hatred and to redistribute the land. By this means he expected to increase the prosperity of the country. Never was there a purer fallacy. You could only permanently increase the prosperity of the whole land by bringing more wealth into it—by increasing its productive powers and the demand for its products. England was a great manufacturing country. Owing to the rapid development of her manufactures, to her iron and coal, and her inventions, the population had grown far beyond the number which a purely agricultural country of our size could support. If, however, the demand for her manufactured products did not equal the supply, if her markets were cut off or reduced, there must be widespread distress and suffering. That was happening to England now. Owing to an absurd fiscal system which had given other nations every right and every privilege, and exacted nothing in return; owing to the short-sighted way in which Liberal Ministers had negotiated their commercial arrangements with our colonies, failing from their indifference and blindness to ask for reciprocal advantages; owing of late to the excessive feebleness of their Imperial policy, which had allowed British interests to be injured, and British commerce to be cut off, and markets to be closed to us all over the world, the trade of this country was going through a severe crisis. That crisis was likely to grow worse. Mr. Ashmead Bartlett quoted many facts in support of his statements, and proceeded to expose the mismanagement of the present Government at home and abroad, and in conclusion said that the English people would never consent to abandon their supremacy in Egypt, and the Government would be supported by the whole country if they summoned spirit, even at the twelfth hour, to take a manly and independent course.

## A LITERARY HOAX.

Professor Max Müller writes as follows to the *Times*:—

"So many questions have been addressed to me of late as to the extraordinary charges brought against the late Baron Stockmar and his friends in the posthumous memoirs of Miss Karoline Bauer, who calls herself his niece, that I should feel grateful if you would allow me, as the editor of the English translation of 'Baron Stockmar's Memoirs," to declare my conviction that the contents of the memoirs left by that lady and edited by Mr. A. Wellmer are apocryphal and worse than apocryphal. They appeared in Germany in 1880, and have lately been translated into English. At first the editor, a personal friend of Miss Bauer, seems to have believed in her *bona fides*. He advanced her considerable sums of money during the closing years of her life, and she tried to repay him by making him her literary executor and leaving to him her manuscripts, full of confessions and revelations, to be published for his own benefit after her death. Soon, however, his eyes were opened, and he did the only thing which a man of honour under such circumstances could do—he himself publicly declared his old friend Miss Bauer to have been guilty of lying and falsehood—a swindler who for years had piled lie on lie, fraud on fraud (*Lug auf Lug, Trug auf Trug*). After this these memoirs were disposed of so far as Germany was concerned, and it is but fair, therefore, that now that the book has been published in England, English readers should know what they have to expect in these nauseous papers. Such posthumous bites and growls have become a great nuisance of late. No one is safe from these literary ghouls. The assassin cannot be called to account; the victims generally can no longer defend themselves. Fortunately, in the case of Baron Stockmar, there is no necessity, at least in England, to defend his character and that of his friend and patron, the late King of the Belgians, against the silly charges of Miss Bauer. But the accused is not often so safe nor the accuser so untrustworthy and discredited. The memoirs of Karoline Bauer may at least serve one good purpose if they act as a caution against all memoirs *d'outre-tombe*."

Messrs. Remington and Co. have sent to the *Times* the annexed letter with reference to the above statement by Professor Max Müller:—

"Referring to the letter of Professor Max Müller in the *Times* of this date on the subject of *The Memoirs of Karoline Bauer*, recently published by us, we beg your permission to state that we have written to the person who is responsible for the English version of the work, drawing attention to the statements put forward by Professor Max Müller. Meantime, as your correspondent calls into question the relationship which existed between the late Baron Stockmar and Karoline Bauer, we beg to append the following letter, dated the 21st of October, 1877, from Baron Ernst von Stockmar to the publisher of the German edition of the book:—'According to the newspapers, Karoline Bauer is dead, and you are entrusted with the publication of her papers, among which, I understand, there are also "Secret Memoirs" concerning that period of her life which she spent in England in the vicinity of Prince Leopold of Coburg. You, for many years the deceased's friend and editor of her books, will know that her mother was a stepsister of my grandfather, she herself, therefore, cousin to my late father, and you will not be surprised that the advertised "Secret Memoirs" somewhat engage my attention, I being at the present time the senior member of the family of Stockmar. If the newspaper report with regard to the "Secret Memoirs" be well founded, and it appears indeed probable enough, it will not be a secret to you that my late father, to his great regret, was in various ways mixed up with the subject-matter of the "Secret Memoirs." A sequel to the dissolution of that connection in England was the life-long estrangement of my father and his cousin, who, quite without ground, had reproached him in an insulting manner with prejudicing her interests. She seems to have recognised herself as in the wrong, for she has repeatedly attempted to approach my father again, who, however, declined any *rapprochement* to the very last. I should be very sorry if the "Secret Memoirs" revived these old dissensions. The object of these lines, therefore, is to obtain from you a reassurance, and to beg of you that in the editing of the "Secret Memoirs" you would with a gentle hand cancel anything that might cause a public scandal. This would not merely include direct and indirect attacks on my father, but also similar ones on Prince Leopold, in whose actions the memory of my father is compromised, inasmuch as he was the Prince's man of business. The tendency of all previous publications of Karoline Bauer's has been to turn everything to good. Sincerely I hope that the same rule may prevail in the editing of the "Secret Memoirs." In so doing the memory of your late friend will be best served.'

"Again, on the 7th of November following, Baron Ernst von Stockmar wrote in reference to the charge brought by Karoline Bauer as to her treatment by the late King of the Belgians:—'Do you think it possible from your knowledge of human nature that any one, to say nothing of a lady, will enlighten the world with the truth about so delicate and private a personal relationship? Not I. I will believe that Karoline Bauer had much on her heart about that episode. But I cannot believe that it could do good to any one, least of all to her or her memory, if a posthumous recapitulation of it were to take place. For that episode was an error, soon enough recognised, in which there was hardly anything that can be regarded as beyond everyday experience.'

"These letters, we think, set entirely at rest the question of the relationship between Baron Stockmar and Karoline Bauer, and they are not altogether silent as to the nature of the relationship between another high personage and the same lady."

Replying to the above letter, Professor Max Müller says Messrs. Remington can hardly have read his letter with proper attention. He adds:—"No doubt, in saying that Miss Karoline Bauer calls herself a niece of Baron Stockmar's, I meant to imply that on this as on other points she was simply romancing. Have the publishers of her memoirs refuted my statement? They say that the present Baron Stockmar writes of her as the daughter of the stepsister of his grandfather. Does that make her the niece of the late Baron Stockmar? Karoline's baptismal certificate, dated the 29th of March, 1807, not, as she states, the 28th of May, 1808, will best show what her real relationship to the Stockmar family was."

Messrs. Remington, replying to the question put by Professor Max Müller—"Have the publishers of Karoline Bauer's memoirs refuted my statement?"—that statement being that Karoline Bauer called herself the niece of the late Baron Stockmar, say:—

"We consider that we have done so, inasmuch as in our letter of the 21st inst. we showed that the present Baron Stockmar admitted her relationship as cousin of his father, which is precisely the position she claims for herself throughout these memoirs. The other point in Professor Max Müller's letter touches the date of Karoline Bauer's birth, which he states was not the 28th of May, 1808, but the 29th of March, 1807. It is precisely the latter date that is given in our volumes, as will be seen from the following copy of the certificate of baptism, published on page 2 of Vol I. The certificate, we may mention, is copied from the vestry-book of the Protestant church of the Holy Ghost at Heidelberg:—'In the year of our Lord 1807, on the 29th of March, there was born in Heidelberg, and on the 10th of April baptised, Karoline Philippine Auguste Bauer. Parents, Herr Heinrich Bauer, lieutenant and adjutant in the Grand-Ducal Baden Regiment of Light Dragoons, and Christine Stockmar, of Coburg, his spouse. Sponsors, Herr Amtmann Karl Wagner and Caroline, his spouse; Herr Oberamtmann August Becker, of Brunswick; and Herr Major Bauer, of Kassel; and by proxy in their absence Charlotte Stockmar, *née* Ramdor, of Koburg.' We hope we may be allowed to take this opportunity of protesting against the term 'a literary hoax' as applied to these memoirs. Whatever opinion may be entertained in regard to the trustworthiness of Karoline Bauer, there can be no doubt that these memoirs are genuine and written by herself; and, apart from this, we venture to say that the testimony of the present Baron Stockmar and the extracts from his father's letters offer sufficient evidence as to the correctness of the main facts as recorded by Karoline Bauer."

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A parliamentary return issued at the instance of Mr. W. Rathbone, M.P., shows the number of British ships of more than 250 tons totally lost in the three years 1880-82, with their cargoes and number of lives lost. The total number of British sailing-vessels lost in that period was 830, with 2,837 lives; and 337 steamships, with 2,191 lives; 591 sail and steam ships were lost by stranding, with 1,430 lives; 152 are "missing," with 2,822 lives; 225 were lost by abandonment after foundering, with 556 lives; 73 were sunk by collision, with 170 lives; and 51 were lost by fire, with 52 lives. Of the total number of vessels lost, 104 were laden with grain, by which 730 lives were lost; 268 were laden with coal, by which 1,130 lives were lost; 146 were laden with timber, by which 458 lives were lost; and of the remainder the larger number were lost having cargoes of timber or those classed as "mixed cargoes." Of the various shipping routes, those voyaging to the east coast of North America show the largest number of casualties, 218 vessels with 805 lives having been lost in the Atlantic; while in the Indian and Asiatic trade 164 vessels, with 1,266 lives, were lost.

In consequence of the unprecedented depression in the South Staffordshire iron trade, Messrs. Penn, Providence Ironworks, Bradley, Rowley Regis, have given their workmen, numbering several hundreds, notice to leave, as they are closing the works until the trade improves. A number of other employers have also intimated their intention of closing their works. In some districts families are suffering great deprivations, many being without food for several days together.

## FIFTY-EIGHTH REPORT of the CITY BANK (Limited), London.

At the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS, held at the Cannon Street Hotel, Tuesday, 20th January, 1885.

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David G. H. Pollock, Assistant Manager.

BRANCHES:

Bond street Branch, 34, Old Bond street—Edward G. Mullins, Manager.

Tottenham court road Branch, 159 and 160, Tottenham court road—Frederick B. Kirby, Manager.

Ludgate hill Branch, 61 and 63, Ludgate hill—George W. Oakley, Manager.

Paddington Branch, 219 and 221, Edgware road—Thomas Reed, Manager.

Knightsbridge Branch, 7, Lowndes terrace—Richard S. Fennings, Manager.

Aldgate Branch—Aldgate buildings, corner of Fenchurch street and Leadenhall street.—Alfred Jaques, Manager.

Holborn Branch—34, Holborn-viaduct.—William H. Nicholls, Manager.

Old street Branch—Great Eastern street.—William H. Hillman, Manager.

Secretary—Ashley Fisher.

The "Register of Shareholders" and "Register of Transfers" having been duly authenticated, the following Report was read, viz.:—

The Directors present to the Shareholders the annexed Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the half-year to 31st December, 1884, showing that, after providing for interest on deposit accounts and for bad and doubtful debts, the gross profits, with £8,972 7s. 4d. brought forward from the last account, amount to £105,016 13s. 2d.

Provision being made for Current Expenses and Rebate on Bills discounted not due, the Directors declare a Dividend, free of Income Tax, at the rate of £10 per cent. per annum on £1 000,000, the Capital paid up, and carry forward to the next Account £9,648 17s. 8d.

The Directors, with much regret, announce the decease of Mr. Andrew Lawrie, for many years a Director of this Bank.

The Chairman having declared the Dividend for the half-year ending the 31st December last, at and after the rate of £10 per cent. per annum on the paid up Capital, free of Income Tax, payable on and after the 21st inst.,

It was RESOLVED UNANIMOUSLY—

That the Report now read be received and adopted.

That the thanks of the meeting be given to the Chairman and Directors, to the Manager, Assistant Manager, Branch Managers, and the Staff of the Bank.

That a vote of thanks be given to the Auditors for their services.

(Signed) JOHN JONES, Chairman.

Extracted from the Minutes.

ASHLEY FISHER, Secretary.

## THE CITY BANK (Limited), London.

BALANCE SHEET. 31st December, 1884.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Dr. | | |
| To capital paid up, viz., £10 per Share on 100 000 shares .. .. .. .. .. | | £1,000,000 0 0 |
| To Reserved Fund .. .. .. .. .. | | 500,000 0 0 |
| To current and deposit accounts .. .. | | 4,331,276 10 5 |
| To acceptances against cash in hand, bankers' bills, approved securities, &c... .. .. | | 2,439,216 8 6 |
| To liabilities on foreign bi ls negotiated .. | | 962 4 2 |
| To profit and loss account, viz:— | | |
| Undivided profit brought forward from last half-year .. .. .. .. | £8,972 7 4 | |
| Since added, after provision for bad and doubtful debts .. .. .. .. | 96,044 5 10 | |
| | | 105,016 13 2 |
| | | £8,376,471 16 3 |
| Cr. | | |
| By Consols, New Three per Cents., Exchequer Bills, East India Debentures, and Metropolitan Consolidated Stock .. .. .. | | £602,337 16 10 |
| By Cash— | | |
| In hand .. .. .. | £246,948 8 10 | |
| At Bank of England .. | 419,736 16 2 | |
| At call .. .. .. | 620,000 0 0 | |
| | | 1,286,685 5 0 |
| By bills discounted .. | ..£1,416,095 9 2 | |
| By loans, advances, &c. .. | 2,527,607 12 11 | |
| | | 3,943,703 2 1 |
| By liabilities of customers for acceptances per contra .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | | 2,439,216 8 6 |
| By liabilities of customers for endorsements on foreign bills negotiated per contra .. | | 962 4 2 |
| By current expenses .. .. .. .. | | 37,021 19 8 |
| By Bank premises, head office, and branches.. | | 66,545 0 0 |
| | | £8,376,471 16 3 |

PROFIT and LOSS ACCOUNT for the half-year ending the 31st December, 1884.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Dr. | | |
| To current expenses, including salaries, rent, stationery, Directors' remuneration, proportion of building expenses, income tax, &c... | | £37,021 19 8 |
| To amount carried to Profit and Loss New Account, being rebate on bills discounted not yet due | | 8,345 15 10 |
| To Dividend Account, for the payment of a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum on £1,000,000, amount of paid-up capital upon 100,000 shares .. .. .. | | 50,000 0 0 |
| To undivided profit transferred to Profit and Loss New Account | | 9,648 17 8 |
| | | £105,016 13 2 |
| Cr. | | |
| By balance brought down, viz:— | | |
| Undivided profit brought forward from last half-year .. .. .. | £8,972 7 4 | |
| Since added, after provision for bad and doubtful debts | 96,044 5 10 | |
| | | 105,016 13 2 |
| | | £105,016 13 |

To the Shareholders of the City Bank, Limited,—

We beg to report that, in our opinion, the foregoing is a full and fair balance sheet, properly drawn up, and that it exhibits a true and correct view of the Company's affairs, as shown by the books of the Company.

JOHN CURRY,
WILLIAM E. EAST, } Auditors.

JOHN JONES, Chairman,
HENRY JOHN ATKINSON,
THOMAS MORGAN HARVEY,
JOHN HENDERSON, } Director

ALFRED GEORGE KENNEDY, Manager.

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE.

The Committee are prepared to receive APPLICATIONS from the Parochial Clergy of the Poorer parishes for FREE GRANTS of the following Tracts:—

FOR ASH WEDNESDAY.

No. 2026. ASH WEDNESDAY. By the Rev. Canon BURROWS. 12pp.
No. 2009. ASH WEDNESDAY. A Placard for Church Doors.
No. 1960. ASH WEDNESDAY. By the Rev. J. ELLERTON. 4pp.
No. 1934. ASH WEDNESDAY. By the Right Rev. Bishop of BEDFORD. 4pp.
No. 1821. TURNING to GOD. A Plain Tract for Ash Wednesday. By the Rev. Canon JELF. 4pp.
No 1796. On ASH WEDNESDAY. By the Rev. T. P. GARNIER. 8pp.
No. 1722. ASH WEDNESDAY, the First Day of Lent. By the Rev. J. H. COOPER. 4pp.
No. 1683. ASH WEDNESDAY and LENT. 4pp.
No. 1561. ASH WEDNESDAY. By the Dean of EXETER. 4pp.
No. 1556. ASH WEDNESDAY; or, How Shall I Keep It? With a short account of the Service. 16pp.
No. 18. The GOSPEL YEAR. For Ash Wednesday. By the Rev. GORDON CALTHROP. 4pp.

FOR LENT.

No. 1962. A FEW WORDS ABOUT KEEPING LENT. By the Rev. JOHN ELLERTON. 8pp.
No. 1961. LENT. By the Rev. J. ELLERTON. 4pp.
No. 1935. LENT. By the Right Rev. Bishop of BEDFORD. 4pp.
No. 1883. PLAIN TRACTS for CHURCH SEASONS. No. 5. Lent. 4pp.
No. 1816. LENT. A Handbill.
No. 1797. LENT. Four Pages.
No. 1795. WHY SHOULD I KEEP LENT? By the late Rev. Canon MILLER, D.D., Vicar of Greenwich. 8pp.
No. 1721. LENT. By the Dean of EXETER. 4pp.
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Nos. 19 to 24. GOSPEL YEAR. For the Six Sundays in Lent. By the Rev. GORDON CALTHROP. Each 4pp.

In consequence of the large demand for grants of Tracts for the seasons, the Society expresses its hope that *only* the Clergy of the *poorer parishes* will apply for *gratuitous* grants.

For other parishes these Tracts will be furnished, on the application of the parochial Clergy, at half-price.

Forms of Application, whether for gratuitous grants or for grants at half-price, may be obtained from the Secretaries, S.P.C.K., Northumberland-avenue, W.C. Communications respecting this offer should be sent separately from letters on other business, and should be marked on the outside of the envelope "Application for Tracts."

SOCIETY for PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE.

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CONTENTS:

I. DEAN MANSEL.
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III. FROUDE'S LIFE OF CARLYLE.
IV. THE HIGHLANDERS AND THEIR LANDLORDS.
V. SAMUEL JOHNSON AND HIS AGE.
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# JOHN BULL.

LONDON, JANUARY 24.

## HISTORY OF THE WEEK.

The news from Egypt that this week has brought is of the deepest gravity. That the expedition for the relief of Khartoum would meet with vigorous resistance from the forces of the MAHDI was never doubted by those who accurately appreciated the position of affairs in the Soudan, and now all the world is in a position to perceive how formidable that resistance is likely to be. Sir HERBERT STEWART, marching with his little force of 1,500 men towards Metammeh, on the banks of the Nile, found himself, on Friday the 16th, approaching masses of the enemy drawn up so as to hinder his access to the wells of Abu Klea, which are situated at a distance of some twenty-five miles from the banks of the Nile. The night was passed by STEWART'S small force in constant expectation of an attack, but the object of the enemy clearly was to leave it to the English to take the offensive. On Saturday STEWART proceeded to the attack, the troops advancing in hollow square, and marching towards the enemy's flank. Thus threatened with an enfilading fire, the Arabs rushed on in dense masses against the English square, in the wild hope of crushing it by mere force of numbers. The one side of the square where the Heavy Cavalry were placed was broken in by the Arabs, whether from the force of their onset or from some defect in its formation is not clear. A hand-to-hand encounter followed. Upon its issue the fortunes of the day and the fate of the English force evidently depended. Happily, the Arab attack was ended by the slaughter of those who had broken into the square, and the line was re-formed. Before the withering fire of the English soldiers the tribesmen retired, with a loss of some eight hundred killed. But the English success was dearly bought. Sir HERBERT STEWART'S little force was more than decimated by its loss in killed and wounded. Amongst the many brave men who fell beating back the inroad of the Arabs into the hollow square was Colonel BURNABY, whose death will be mourned wherever the English language is spoken. The well-known details of his adventurous life and his hard-earned reputation for daring courage had won for him universal sympathy and popularity amongst his countrymen. Sir HERBERT STEWART, leaving the wounded with a guard behind him at the wells, pushed on on Sunday towards the Nile. Tidings of his progress must be looked for with the deepest anxiety, for the perilous nature of the desperate adventure in which his force is engaged can scarcely be exaggerated.

The political aspect of Egyptian affairs has this week once more been forced on the attention of the English Government, that asks for nothing more than to be allowed to drift on from folly to folly and from disaster to disaster as long as it is spared the necessity of forming decisions or taking action. The presentation of the French proposals for dealing with the financial difficulty in Egypt, that are made with the support of Germany, Austria, and Russia, has rendered it necessary for the Cabinet to determine how they shall be dealt with. There is no doubt whatever as to the way in which English public opinion would deal with them. The opportunity would be seized for adopting at last the policy of common-sense, and assuming the direct responsibility for Egyptian finance and Egyptian administration, and claiming the permanent authority in Egypt that would follow as a natural consequence. The Cabinet, as the result of its deliberations, is said, however, to have resolved to accept the French proposals as "a basis for negotiations," although the French proposals for an International Commission of Inquiry in Egypt, and a new debt with an international guarantee, are obviously directed to the establishment of the Multiple Control in Egypt, which even HER MAJESTY'S present Ministers will scarcely venture to accede to openly. The fresh negotiations will, it is to be trusted, prove as abortive as the last Conference. No settlement that will adequately maintain English interests is to be hoped for from them. Probably the Cabinet in agreeing to negotiate are simply pursuing their usual fatal and feeble policy of delay and procrastination. If, after the sacrifices of blood and treasure that are even now proceeding in the Soudan, the Government were to attempt an ignominious retreat from Egypt, and counsel a cowardly and crazy surrender of the position of authority that England has won in Egypt, the outburst of public indignation would be likely to assume dangerous proportions. There are things more unlikely than that the Ministry which relies for its power upon its readiness to pander to the mob should be hurled out of office by mob force.

Sir STAFFORD NORTHCOTE has contrived to present an unfortunately ridiculous spectacle during the present week. There was absolutely no occasion for him to arrange to deliver a series of speeches in North Devon if, at a time when political opinion in England was strung up to a high degree of tension, he had really nothing to say that was worth saying or worth listening to. At a time when men were longing for the authoritative expression of the opinions and feelings that all Englishmen, irrespective of party, hold upon the Egyptian crisis, the leader of the Conservative party should have remained silent if he had nothing but dull platitudes to deliver himself of. The derision that has naturally overwhelmed Sir Stafford Northcote at the bathos of his good-humoured twaddle, thrust upon public attention at a time when men's minds are exclusively occupied with the political catastrophe that threatens English interests in Egypt, is, it must be confessed, thoroughly well deserved. Sir Stafford Northcote is an exceedingly amiable and accomplished old gentleman, but he is not of the stuff of which leaders of men are made. And the sooner the Conservative party recognises this fact, and acts upon it, the better it will be for the Conservative cause and for the honour and interests of England. A tardy sense of the course that a Conservative leader ought to take at the present time seems to have overtaken Sir Stafford, and in his speech on Thursday night he ventured to suggest censure of the Egyptian policy of the Government, and to state that the expediency of calling Parliament together forthwith ought to be considered. There is no doubt whatever that at the present time Parliament ought to be in Session. It remains for Sir Stafford Northcote to take that energetic public action which in his position is incumbent upon him to force the Ministry to take the step which will alone calm the existing public anxiety and alarm.

With the wisdom of fools, the wisdom that comes after events, Liberal politicians are beginning to realise the absolute folly of the policy that is responsible for the extension of the franchise in Ireland. By the admission of Irishmen of all parties the result of household franchise in Ireland will be the return of at least eighty Irish members pledged to follow the leadership of Mr. Parnell. The aims which under the leadership of Mr. Parnell will be held in view, and, under the rule of English Radicalism will sooner or later be attained, have been declared this week by Mr. Parnell himself in a speech marked by his customary calculating candour. The confiscation of the property of the Irish landlords that has been commenced by Mr. Gladstone is to be completed, and the Irish farmer is to be placed in the happy position of having no rent to pay. As the aid of the labourers will henceforward be necessary for the advancement of Mr. Parnell's cause, a big bribe is held out to them, and they, too, are to have their share of the public plunder. But social measures of this kind are simply regarded by Mr. Parnell as the necessary preliminaries to the achievement of the great end which he steadily holds in view—the establishment of Irish independence. On this point Mr. Parnell is as frank as usual. A separate Parliament for Ireland, and finally the complete separation of Ireland from Great Britain, are the objects which he appeals to the Irish people to aid him in securing. There, is unhappily, little reason to doubt that in the new developments of domestic politics which are to be expected, the prospects of his achieving these ends are only too favourable. English Radicalism, under the guidance of Mr. Chamberlain, is not likely to place any obstacles in the way of this people struggling to be free, as Mr. Gladstone would describe them. It is an open secret that Mr. Chamberlain is prepared to pronounce in favour of Irish Home Rule when the opportunity seems propitious. A coalition between English Radicalism and the party of Irish independence is likely to exercise a preponderating influence on the future of English politics.

Prince von Bismarck has afforded to Europe fresh evidence of the abject abasement that marks the conduct of public affairs by the present English Prime Minister and his colleagues, and has allowed the English people once more to see how utterly it is in the power of a despicable Administration to degrade their country in the eyes of the world. A fresh White Book has been issued at Berlin, this time revealing the course of German negotiations with the English Foreign Office in regard to German claims in Fiji. The methods of proceeding which are customary with Lord Granville, and characteristic of a Radical Ministry, are once more displayed in all their shamelessness. At first the German demands are repulsed, then the English position is shifted as the German claims are persistently urged, and at last, without any pretence of regarding the justice of the pretensions advanced, they are abjectly acceded to, in deference to the threatening manner with which, not unnaturally after ten years' endurance of delays and vacillation, they are finally pressed by the German Chancellor. Fresh revelations of the supreme incompetence of Mr. Gladstone's Government are believed to be forthcoming from Berlin for the amusement of Europe, and to the shame of the English people that has not long since ignominiously dismissed from the offices they have discredited a Ministry in whose hands neither the honour nor the interests of the Empire can be regarded as safe.

## EGYPT.

If any doubts ever existed as to the exceptional dangers and difficulties that have to be encountered by the expedition for the relief of Khartoum, the news that has reached London this week of the perils and fortunes of Sir Herbert Stewart's force have completely dissipated them. It is now clear that the task which Lord Wolseley has to accomplish, of carrying timely succour to Khartoum, and dispersing the force that the Mahdi has gathered together, will be one that will tax the utmost skill of the General, and the utmost strength and energies of the troops under his command. All that has been lost by the cruel and blundering vacillations and delay of the English Ministry is evident. At the time of General Graham's victories over Osman Digna it would have been easy for a British force to have pushed forward and occupied Berber, and extended to General Gordon the help which it was then clear that he stood in need of. But General Graham's victories were allowed to remain without result, and the slaughter of El Teb and Tamasi is seen to be utterly purposeless and useless. General Gordon was abandoned to his fate, and it was only the fear of public indignation at home, and the prospect of a General Election, that led the Ministry to determine upon sending out Lord Wolseley at the head of a British army to the relief of Khartoum. The obvious route for a British army to approach Khartoum was by the way of Souakim and Berber. Instead of this swift, easy, and convenient route, a fantastic scheme was devised and attempted to be carried into execution for sending the relieving force in boats up the Nile. It was clear that to proceed in this way would involve a tedious delay in a case in which time was all important. And it was also easy to perceive that a flotilla journeying laboriously up the river would be exposed to the gravest dangers from an active, enterprising, and courageous enemy. Of the activity and fighting qualities of the followers of the Mahdi the experiences gained by the English troops in the neighbourhood of Souakim had left no room for doubt. Under these circumstances, it is not to be wondered that the military authorities in Egypt regarded the project with very little favour. Lord Wolseley, upon whom the responsibility for its inception rested, however, maintained the advantages of his plan, and has sturdily been endeavouring since his arrival in Egypt to carry it into effect. But soon after Lord Wolseley's arrival in Egypt the formation of a Camel Corps indicated that he was of opinion that, after all, a march across the desert would be necessary if the relief of Khartoum were to be successfully accomplished. Directly Korti had been reached a force was formed and despatched by the desert route towards Metammeh, on the Nile, whence it was hoped that communications might be forthwith established with Khartoum by means of General Gordon's river steamers. With 1,500 men, under Sir Herbert Stewart, the desperate attempt is now proceeding to beat down the fanatical resistance of the Mahdi's followers, and reach the banks of the Nile opposite Shendy. The fortunes of this force all Englishmen are following with the eager and anxious interest of those who, whilst ardently sanguine of the success of the gallant adventure, realise to the utmost the extreme peril that is being dared.

The victory that Sir Herbert Stewart won on Saturday last at the Abu Klea wells has been received with a natural exultation in the success that crowned a perilous exploit, and with keen sorrow for the heavy loss of the lives of brave men by which it was accompanied. Once more there has been brought rudely and sharply home to the English people the realisation of the utterly unsatisfactory nature of the struggle in which England is now engaged in Egypt. Everywhere the question is being asked with angry indignation, whether English soldiers are shedding their blood, and English taxpayers are wasting their money, simply in order that a Cabinet of curs and cowards, of fools and fanatics—only Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues are popularly described in less euphemistic language—may after all abjectly surrender English honour and English interests in Egypt. Is Khartoum to be relieved only that the English troops may scuttle out of the Soudan? Is Egypt to be delivered from the difficulties into which it has drifted by means of sacrifices imposed on the English people only in order that the folly and pusillanimity of the English Ministry may yield up the authority that England has won to rival Powers? With the news of the gallant achievements of Sir Herbert Stewart and his troops still fresh in men's memories, and with anxiety as to the perils that are now being affronted still keen in men's minds, it is only natural that an angry protest should ring from one end of the country to the other against any further persistence in the Ministerial policy of imbecilities that has involved so much evil in the past and threatens yet greater disaster in the future. The French proposals that the Radical Ministry is contented to accept as "the basis of negotiation" for the settlement of the financial question simply involve the abdication of English authority in the valley of the Nile and the substitution of international control. The only method of dealing with similar proposals that commends itself to the commonsense of the country is their blunt rejection. At far less than the cost of the Khartoum expedition the difficulties of Egyptian finance could be summarily disposed of by the English Treasury. If it is worth while to spend fifteen millions on the expedition to Khartoum, it is far better worth while to spend nine millions in discharging the Alexandria indemnities, and placing Egyptian finance in a sound position. But no similar sacrifice is necessary. If Mr. Gladstone would condescend to the observation of ordinary honesty towards the Egyptian bondholders, and would abandon his proposals for cutting the coupon, the controversy with the Powers would be deprived of the ostensible cause for its existence. The necessity for cutting the coupon simply arises from the folly of Mr. Gladstone's Egyptian policy. Under sagacious and firm administration, Egyptian prosperity might be trusted to revive. The best issue out of the *impasse* into which England has been led in regard to Egyptian affairs would be furnished by the retirement from office of Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues. Everything shows that they do not enjoy that respect abroad which is necessary for the successful conduct of important negotiations. The ridicule with which they are regarded abroad is, however, equalled by the contempt and hatred which they inspire at home. It may be hoped that when Parliament meets patriotism will for once prevail over party spirit, and the unhappy career of Mr. Gladstone's Administration be brought to an ignominious end.

## Correspondence.

### WEST LONDON MISSION.

*To the Editor of the* John Bull.

Sir,—I am requested by Miss Jackson (who would have written but for her late melancholy bereavement) to ask your permission to point out through your columns the great need and opportunity there is for the work of ladies in connection with the approaching Mission in the West-end of London.

Ladies willing to assist in the work during the ensuing month are requested to communicate by letter with your obedient servant,

GEORGE A. SPOTTISWOODE,
Chairman of Committee L.H.A.

3, *Cadogan-square, S.W., Jan. 23rd*, 1885.

### LORD BEACONSFIELD.

*To the Editor of the* John Bull.

Sir,—We are favoured in the West with one of the best-edited and best-informed provincial papers in the kingdom, the *Western Morning News.* Though decidedly Liberal in politics, it is not unfair towards Conservatism or the Church; in fact, few would have any cause of complaint with this journal were it not for the daily letters of its London correspondent. This gentleman never loses an opportunity of misrepresenting and calumniating the Conservative party. This we might pass over as the result of prejudice or ignorance; but his constant sneers at religion, and especially at the Church of England, are a much more serious matter. Until his resignation a few weeks ago the venerable Bishop of Lincoln was repeatedly made the butt of his ribald jests, merely on account of his consistent opposition to the Deceased Wife's Sister Bill.

The correspondent, however, can pose as a defender of Christianity if by so doing he can cast a slur on the memory of one whom all Tories respect and admire—viz., Lord Beaconsfield.

Yesterday appeared the anecdote which I here send you, and which I trust will call forth an indignant contradiction from some friend or relation of the late great statesman sufficiently intimate with him to know its falsity. Means, also, should be taken to give the contradiction as wide a circulation as the mis-statement. Yours, &c.,

AN INDIGNANT TORY.

*Torquay, January* 14.

"Some weeks ago, in one of his sermons calling on people to confess their faith as readily as the world confesses its unbelief, Canon Liddon told a story of Sir Robert Peel leaving a table at which the Christian religion was reviled. 'I am still a Christian,' was Sir Robert Peel's remark to his host. Canon Liddon did not give any hint wherewith to identify the reviler, and he was incorrect on one or two details. The story, however, has more importance historically and biographically than the Canon confessed. It explains much of the history of the past fifty years. The incident occurred at the table of the son of a Peer now himself a member of the House of Lords. There was a young man present whose ribaldry reached a height which nowadays would not for an instant be tolerated under any respectable roof. The young fellow, confident in the brilliancy of his talk, went so far as to sneer in the coarsest manner at the relations between the Founder of the Faith and Mary Magdalen. Sir Robert rose and left the room. He did not ring the bell and call his carriage, for it was too early in the evening for his carriage to be there; he left the room. His host rising and following him into the hall, asked if he were ill. 'No,' replied Sir Robert, 'but I cannot sit any longer and hear that young man's conversation.' 'Come back, and I will stop him,' said the host. 'No,' rejoined Sir Robert decidedly, 'I cannot sit in an atmosphere polluted by that young man's presence.' And he departed in an ordinary cab. Though that young man was a rising politician on the Conservative side, though he had many parts and attained great weight, Peel never associated him in any of his Governments. His neglect made a bitter enemy of him; and he was pursued by him to the end of his days. The memorial which has been built to that young ribald is a restored temple of public worship; his figure reposes in the great Abbey. For that young man was Mr. Benjamin Disraeli. Peel never forgave him, or forgot the incident—and it did a great deal to separate the two."

On this subject the Rev. Malcolm MacColl writes as follows to the *Pall Mall Gazette*:—

"I read in your columns some days ago a story which identified the late Lord Beaconsfield as the young man whose conversation drove the late Sir Robert Peel from a fashionable dinner-party fifty years ago. The story is not new to me. I heard it for the first time, without details, some twelve years ago. I heard it related after afterwards with details at a dinner-party in a foreign capital; and it has been repeated to me within the last few weeks by one who knew the late Mr. Croker, and who told me that Croker had the story from Peel.

"The object of my writing to you, however, is not to tell you all this, but to say that a version of the story has just reached me from a good source, which, while confirming the accuracy of your paragraph in its main incidents, adds an explanation which frees the memory of Lord Beaconsfield from an injurious imputation. My informant tells me that when the ladies had left the room the conversation turned—at least, at the end of the table where Mr. Disraeli sat—on the French school of scepticism. Mr. Disraeli took part in the conversation, and quoted from Voltaire a gross attack on our Lord's character, not as sympathising with it, but as a specimen of the licence which French critics allowed themselves. Sir Robert Peel, who sat at some distance from Mr. Disraeli, got up quietly and left the room, followed by his host, who soon returned, and merely observed that Sir Robert Peel was obliged to go. The probability, therefore, is that Sir Robert Peel heard the offensive words without their context, and therefore carried away with him an erroneous impression. It seems to me a religious duty when one has heard, still more when one has repeated, a story injurious to the character of any one, to take the very first opportunity of undoing the wrong as far as possible; and this obligation is doubly imperative when the person affected is beyond the reach of self-defence. I lose not a post therefore in sending you the version of the story which has just reached me. This version reflects equal credit on the religious sensitiveness of the late Sir Robert Peel without reflecting discredit on the memory of Lord Beaconsfield. I have sometimes felt it my duty to be a hostile critic of Lord Beaconsfield's policy, though never of his character; I have therefore all the greater pleasure in sending you this communication."

## Reviews.

### BOOKS ABOUT FOREIGN LANDS.

The two books on foreign lands with which we have dealt already under this title were books of travel *pur et simple*; but *Madagascar*,* the next on our list, is of a more composite character. Its author, the Rev. Henry W. Little, who has been for many years a missionary in East Madagascar, does not confine himself to a record of his personal experiences in that capacity, but has given us an interesting sketch of the past history of the island and an enthusiastic prophecy as to its future. He has also consulted most of the previous writers on the subject, and the result of his labours is a very striking and attractive volume, which may in all probability for some time to come claim to be regarded as the standard work on the subject. That subject is a very interesting one; and even those who are unable to go quite so far as the writer does in his estimate of the prospects of the country in which he takes so keen an interest, will gladly welcome so pleasant a picture as is here given of the history and the people of Madagascar. Mr. Little looks on it as "the Great Britain of the "future;" and it is probable that the meditative philosopher on London-bridge of whom we have heard so much will hail from Tamatave rather than from New Zealand. It is to the Prime Minister and Commander-in-Chief of the country, who rejoices in the euphonious name of Rainilaiarivony, that the present volume is dedicated, and almost every chapter of it bears evidence to his powerful personality. Though we should be sorry to credit him with having done the same amount of mischief to his country that the Grand Old Man has done to his, we must acknowledge that in other respects the resemblance between the two is very striking; but, while England may well hesitate at the idea of being identified with Gladstone, Madagascar can hardly feel any repugnance to being identified with her Grand Old Man. He is gifted with the same persuasive power as his English prototype; but, unlike his English prototype, he exercises that power for the advantage of his country, not of his party, and the national crisis through which the inhabitants of Madagascar are now passing has at all events not been brought about by the morbid vanity of its Prime Minister.

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* *Madagascar: its History and its People.* By the Rev. Henry W. Little.—Edinburgh and London: William Blackwood and Sons, 1884.

Mr. Little's acquaintance with Madagascar commenced in 1874, when he was appointed to a responsible position on the eastern coast of the island, and much that he has written is the result of his personal observation during his residence at Andevaranto, the ancient capital of the once independent and powerful Betsimisaraka tribe. Other sources of information to which he has had recourse are found in the private journals of friends and fellow-travellers. No little literary skill has been shown by the author in welding these materials into one harmonious whole; but as he himself asserts, "no pen, however brilliant, or pencil, however "facile, has succeeded in doing anything like "justice to the great natural beauty of the "country or the many peculiar and interesting "characteristics of its population." At the same time it must be acknowledged that Mr. Little's pen has done a great deal towards reproducing both the one and the other. He has given many striking pictures of the natural aspect of the country, from among which we may call special attention to his sketch of the chief city of the Hova Kingdom, and of the continuous mountain ridges which rise gradually in a regular series of terraces from the coast to the capital. As to the population of this "Great Britain of the East," and the many problems as to their origin which are suggested alike by their physical peculiarities and their distinctive manners and customs, the author has much to tell us, and what he tells is told with great vigour and spirit. The impression which he leaves upon his reader is most favourable, and so great is his enthusiasm that it is difficult to resist its contagion, or even to hesitate a doubt as to the vision which he presents to us of a time

> when Madagascar will become the centre from which a well-organised system of commerce, a higher stage of civilisation, and a more extended wave of enlightenment and knowledge should flow over the whole of the African continent.

If the dispassionate critic feels it difficult to resist the lurking suspicion that Mr. Little has painted his subject too much *en rose*, no similar misgiving is aroused by the next volume on our list, which certainly paints its subject *en noir*. Sir Spenser St. John, who was for some time Her Majesty's Minister-Resident and Consul-General in Hayti, is well qualified by a personal experience of over twenty years to form an opinion as to the deterioration of the country of which he treats.[*] He emphatically disclaims any prejudices of colour, and appeals to all who have known him during his thirty-five years' residence among coloured people of various races, during his twelve years of familiar and kindly intercourse with Haytians of all ranks and shades of colour, to exonerate him from such a suspicion. But writing as he does dispassionately and with an earnest wish to "nothing extenuate, set down "naught in malice," he is compelled to paint the Haytians in general in a most unenviable light, and to be as desponding as to the future of the Black Republic as Mr. Little is hopeful as to the future of the Malagasy Monarchy. His volume is at the same time one of considerable but also of painful interest, and it is impossible to rise from its perusal without being convinced of the truth of the statement made by him far more in sorrow than in anger, that in spite of all the civilising influences around them, there is a distinct tendency on the part of the negroes of Hayti to sink into the original condition of an African tribe. The mulatto element, which is the civilising element in the Republic, is daily becoming of less importance; while the fetish-worship, the ignorance, and the superstition which are supplanting and eradicating the exotic civilisation which for a time made Hayti the cynosure of nigger-loving eyes, are daily becoming of more importance. The author's sketch of the history of the country, which is even worse than that of the kites and crows of which Milton spoke so contemptuously, is brought down to the fall of President Boisrond, Consul in 1879; and he does not touch on the rule of the present President, General Salomon, or do more than touch on the savage excesses of the Civil War, which is the main feature of his tenure of office. A series of plots and revolutions, followed by barbarism, military executions, destructive and exhaustive war abroad with San Domingo, civil strife, rapine, fire and sword at home, furnish but unsatisfactory materials for such a sketch. The author's own impression is that the country is in a state of rapid decadence, and he dates its downward course from the revolution in 1843 that upset President Boyer. His most striking chapter is that which treats of Vandoux worship and cannibalism, and though he claims to have painted this branch of his subject in its least sombre colours, and maintains that no one who knows the country will think his picture exaggerated, there is certainly enough in it to make the hair of the ordinary stay-at-home reader stand on end. But Sir Spenser St. John vouches for the accuracy of his narrative, and says that all he has stated in that remarkable chapter is based on evidence collected in Hayti, from Haytian official documents, from trustworthy officers of the Haytian Government, his own former colleagues, and from respectable residents. Nor will he allow his readers to console themselves with the reflection that it is a picture of the past which he has painted in such gloomy colours. On the contrary, he maintains that cannibalism is at the present time more rampant than ever; that the present Government, dependent for its existence on the goodwill of the most ignorant portion of the population, dares not, even if it would, interfere with the open manifestation of this barbarous worship. Indeed, he goes so far as to assert that when all the documents which exist on the subject are published, his chapter on cannibalism will appear but as "a pale reflection of the "reality." In the meantime this "pale reflec-"tion" is lit up with a lurid light quite sufficient to gratify the keenest searcher after horrors.

It is with a sensation of relief that we turn from such horrors to the pleasant sketch of *The Mexicans at Home*[*] whichhas been given by an English lady who was for some time a resident in a provincial town in Mexico. But even in this *surgit amari aliquid*, and the sense of personal insecurity which the European visitor unaccustomed to Mexican manners and customs cannot help feeling is a decided drawback to his or her enjoyment of a sojourn in one of the richest and most beautiful countries in the world. The climate—at all events, on the tableland—is almost perfect, and though the lady who records her experiences in the bright and lively little volume before us never could get on quite well with the Mexican people, she finds a difficulty in explaining how this was; and while she objects strongly to their untidiness and to their artificial politeness—both stumbling-blocks to our Anglo-Saxon—she owns to their possession of many good qualities which Anglo-Saxons might imitate with advantage. Though she has not much which is very new to tell us, there is a straightforward, unaffected simplicity in her literary style, which makes her little book more agreeable reading than many more pretentious works.

The attractive cover which has been designed for Mr. Boddy's *Kairwan the Holy*,[†] reproducing a sketch by the author of the Bab El Djulludin, or "Skinners' Gate," of the city, predisposes the reader favourably towards the contents of a volume with so goodly an outside. Nor is its outside the only attraction, for Mr. Boddy has given in it a bright and lively picture of his experiences during his travels in the Pashalik of Tripoli and the Beylik of Tunisia. There is, perhaps, too obvious an attempt at facetiousness in parts of the book which rather interferes with the reader's enjoyment; but when Mr. Boddy does not deem it necessary to be funny he is a pleasant and attractive companion, with a keen eye for all that is striking and picturesque in a country still retaining much that is striking and picturesque, which has been marred elsewhere in the East by Western civilisation. He is largely indebted to Dr. Rae's *Country of the Moors* and to Mr. Broadley's *Tunis and the Tunisians*, both of which books were reviewed by us on their first appearance. Nor has he much to tell us which will be new to the readers of those books, though his volume will possess considerable attraction for those unfamiliar with his subject. The holy city of Kairwan was once an object of much mysterious interest, though the mystery which enveloped it has been dispersed not only by the enterprising travellers to whom we have referred, but by the advance of the French army upon it in 1881, when the map which Mr. Rae had made with no little danger to himself from outraged fanaticism was found very useful by the invaders—a result by no means contemplated or desired by the courageous traveller himself. He did not succeed in entering the great mosque—the Djama'l Kebir—itself, to which Mr. Boddy paid two visits under the protection of a firman of the Ferik, or chief Tunisian authority, and the yet more efficient protection of the presence of a French army in the immediate neighbourhood. Even the prayer-chamber, or holy of holies, the most sacred place in Africa, was visited by the traveller. He draws a striking picture of the scene in the semi-darkness with the stately Moors in their snowy dresses standing amid the interminable rows of marble pillars which gave to the architect of Cordova the idea for his stately mosque. The view from the summit of the great Minar of Kairwan is graphically described, and the long wailing cry of the Muezzin echoed in the ears of the traveller for many a day after the sacred city of Akhbah, before which, according to Moslem prophecy, Mecca itself is to fall, had become to him a memory of the past. After leaving it he drove for over one hundred miles of Bedouin-land, passing with a bound from the desert life "into French civilisation," and what he describes as "the wickedest city on earth "since the Cities of the Plains were burnt, "into Tunisian Paris, with its broad streets "and huge hotels." Some clever sketches by his friend and fellow traveller Mr. Jacassey, who has himself contributed to *Harper's Magazine* an interesting narrative of his visit to Kairwan, add to the attractions of the volume, which is certainly one of no little attraction to the reader, though, as we have said, it does not add much to his stock of knowledge, if he has had the good fortune to read Mr. Rae and Mr. Broadley's volumes, which that now before us will supplement rather than supplant.

Mr. Hare has a monopoly of the special kind of half guide-book, half book of travel, of which his *Cities of Italy* is so admirable a specimen. To many of us his black-covered volumes are familiar and valued travelling companions, and not even the thundering of Dr. Freeman against the method of their compilation interferes with our enjoyment of them. The little outline sketches with which Mr. Hare illustrates them are always in good taste and often worthy of higher commendation. His present volume, *Sketches in Holland and Scandinavia*,[*] shows no falling off of attraction in this respect, and the canal at Dordrecht, the market-place at Haarlem, and the Weigh-house Alkmaar, may safely be referred to in support of this statement. But the literary merit of the present work cannot be so highly spoken of, and Mr. Hare, relying for once entirely upon himself to supply the letterpress, shows how much in his previous ventures he is indebted to a judicious use of the works of others. His record of his travels in Holland, Sweden, Denmark, and Norway is hardly worthy of a volume to itself, and his verbal sketches certainly must merit the epithet "slight," which he himself applies to them. Indeed, he could hardly have recognised how very slight and inadequate they would appear even to the reader predisposed to regard them kindly by a pleasant recollection of his previous works. The faults of his essentially feminine style grow upon him, and we weary of the profuse use which he makes of "lovely," "pretty," and "charming," as elements in his description. Such slipshod English as "no place was ever more exaggerated than "Broek," is but too common in his little volume, and he is surely thinking of another and more famous northern Sovereign when he refers to Queen Margaret of Denmark as the Semiramis of the North. His happiest description is that of Lubeck, but we regret that he has not supplemented it by a sketch; for, truth to tell, he is a far more accomplished artist with the pencil than with the pen. Indeed, for literary purposes, when we compare the present volume with his earlier works, we are inclined to think a pair of scissors to be his most useful implement.

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[*] *Hayti, or, the Black Republic.* By Sir Spenser St. John, K.C.M.G.—London: Smith, Elder, and Co., 1884.

[*] *Mexicans at Home.* By a Resident.—London: Chapman and Hall, 1884.

[†] *To Kairwan the Holy.* By Alexander A. Boddy.—London: Kegan Paul and Co., 1885.

[*] *Sketches in Holland and Scandinavia.* By Augustus J. C. Hare.—London: Smith, Elder, and Co., 1885.

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## STILL ANOTHER TIMELY WARNING TO EMINENT STATESMEN.

### SOMNIUM FATIDICUM.

Temporis A.D. 1890.

Edidit hæc meditans sibi verba Sideropolites[1]
Instabili vulgo ad summos elatus honores:
"Constituor Dictator. Adest suprema potestas,
Sub pedibusque jacet mihi tota Britannia serva.
Parliamento sunt expulsi omnes inimici;
Subjectis Dominis, Phaleratis, atque Coronâ,
Stultitiâ immersam plebem disponere possum.
Omnibus est manifestum me superasse catervam,
Decepi stultos risusque meos quatit artus.
Vendita Judæis Regalia cumque Coronâ
Divitias præbent. Nummus regnat super omne.
Eximias[2] vestes, flores[3] qui pectora adornent,
Ac currus et equos habeo, famulos et alacres,
Herbiferos hortos, teneoque palatia celsa.
Cochlea[4] et immensa impellet revoluta vapore
Imperii navem, quam mox moderamine vafro
Rector ego ducam spernens fluctus populares.
Quâ Britannia regnat erit mihi sola potestas,
Atque meum nomen celebrabit Fama per orbem.
Attamen indociles duo sunt miseri balatrones
Consocii quondam mihi prorsus nunc odiosi.
Hi Felixlapis[5] adsunt, et quoque Lucidus[6] iste,
Qui alliciunt nugis vulgus variis blaterantes,
[Mobile quod studiis nunc hûc nunc vertitur illûc,]
Imperiumque meum solidum tentant agitare.
Consilia istorum subvertam, nec minus ipsos
Subjiciam; mora non tardet—sontes morientur."
Fluminis ad ripam tenebrosâ in valle sedebant
Fortè viri duo, qui venerunt insimul unà
Lucidus et Felixlapis. Hi suprà memorati.
Lucidus[7] advenit captare in flumine pisces,
At Felixlapis[8] ut truncum secet arboris altæ.
Ille tenet manibus calamum linumque volutum,
Hic baculum[9] læva notam dextraque securem.[10]
Atque fatigati longo fessique labore
Gramineâ ripâ sederunt consiliantes.
Lucidus et dixit: "Felixlapis, O adamate!
Horribilis nunc casus adest. Quæ dira pericla
Nos miseros minitantur; et iste Sideropolites
Hic socius quondam, quantum mutatus ab illo,
Imperio reprimet nos si plebi vocitemus.
Litteræ[11] ut edantur mihi pro certo prohibebit,
Consilii plenas quas mitto sæpè Britannis.
Fatidicus[12] persæpè videns clarè omne futurum,
Certa ego prædixi quæ mundo fata manerent,
Æternam pacem nec longius horrida bella,
'Pacatamque suis totam virtutibus Orbem.'
Rectus eram, sum nunc, et semper ero bene doctus
Quâ variâ mundus cras sorte movebitur omnis.
Iste sed amens non senet hæc mea vera doceri.
O Felixlapis, et mea vox tua voxque silebunt!
Quid faciemus nos miseri, Felixlapis alme?"
At Felixlapis illi: "Quid quæris faciemus?
'Tu ne cede malis at contra audentior ito.'
Magnanimi arma feremus, ad arma vocabimus omnes,
Hâc iter! Et spernas mandata Sideropolitis."
Lucidus agnæ sed similis trepidæve columbæ
Pertimuit. "Nunquam mihi," dixit, "bella movere
Armaque detestor, '*non sunt medicamina*[13] *vires*.'
Pax mihi semper amata mihi carissima Pax est.
Sic resto fatis commendans omne futurum.
Præterea, Tu non poteris pugnans inimicum
Vincere, qui superat nos fraude vaferrimus iste."
At Felixlapis assurgens clamat furiosè,
"Tuque Sideropolitem me non vincere posse
Dixisti, sed subjiciam tetrum balatronem."
Mitigat at paulùm rabiem nunc mitior addens:
"Expenamar! Tu ne, Lucide, fortè recuses.
Pignora nos certi pro vero constituamus,
Hoc dabo—certè mox armis me vincere posse,
Illud Tuque dabis me mox non vincere posse.
Ecce securis[14] qua mihi sæpè ilex sonat icta,
Illa securis sit pro certè semper amata.
Admirantes quam cives mihi contribuerunt,
Hanc depono, me hunc inimicum vincere posse
Hanc depono! Dic quoque Tu quo pignore certes."
Dixit Lucidus: "En ego sum certare paratus
Deponoque volens calamum[15] et quoque textile linum,
Queis soleo fluviis salientes ducere pisces.
Hunc calamum et linum depono semper amatos,
Te balatronem mox tetrum non vincere posse.
Si superans vincis, tuus est linum calamusque,
Si domitus fallis mea sit tua nota securis."
Hisque peractis hi comites una meditantur.
Lucidus est tacitus, contemplans mente profundâ,
Pacatas gentes veniens atque omne futurum.
At Felixlapis, impatiens amnio furit alto,
Respicit at casus sibi spumans temporis acti,
Indomitâ revocans in mente Sideropolitem.
Taurus ut in pratis venientem si videt hostem,
Cornua contorquens pedibus dispergit arenam,
Ex oculis flammas volvens sub naribus ignem,
Et reboat frendens tetra ceu voce tonitrûs—
Sic Felixlapis audax mente Sideropolitem
Contemplans, animo furioso frendit acerbè.
Lucido et alloquitur spumans verbiis animosis:
"Lucide! Tu dicis vinci non posse latronem,
Te calamum et linum pro vero deposuisti.
Istum subjiciam. Cœlum supra mihi testis,
En! populum totam gentemque ad bella vocabo.
Artifices fossas scindent, atque oppida muros
Constituent, turres altas circumdabo vallis,
Pulvere cum tonitrûs, bombis, plumbique sagittis
Suppeditabo omnes, et bombardæ resonabunt,
Ensem quisque suum poliens mox reddet acutum,
Et phaleratus equus spumans fremet ore cruento.
Æræ tubæque sonent fractis clangoribus auris,
Cives armatos ego ducam ad bella tremenda,
Sanguine purpurei rivi sanieque rubescant,
Imbribus et crebris fecundet mox cruor arva.
Hæc mea nota securis non me fallet inermem,
Quâ arboreos truncos secui pro viribus instans;
Depositâque togâ[16] sudavi fortitèr icens,
Ceu Steropes Brontes Polyphemus sive Pyracmon,
Fulmina qui sudant tundentes pro Jove tetra.
Hæc mihi sit signum, hæc auspex mihi nota securis,
Hâc ego tundam conficiamque Sideropolitem."
Desinit hic; signumque super caput ille coruscat.
Jamque duo comites iterum taciti remanebant
Lucidus atque metu victus Felixlapis ira
Gramine depositis calamo notaque securi
Arbore sub patula prostrati mente reclinant,
Atque oculos superant clausos oblivia somni.
Horæ momento—nam sæpe pericla teguntur—
Carnifices veniunt servique Sideropolitis
Quærere secretas gnavi prope flumina sedes
Quâ Felixlapis et quoque Lucidus inveniantur
Insidiisque illos subitò captos dare morti.
Unus et inveniens calamum fors Lucidi in herbis
Hunc miserum plagis colaphisque super caput icit.
Hic genibus flectens extendit ad æthera palmas.
"Parce, precor," dixit, "*non sunt medicamina*[17] *vires*.
Parce, precor, crudelis! Tu mihi parce trementi!
Pax mihi cara fuit, sempèr clementia cara,
Pacificus sis Tu! Clemens da Tu mihi pacem!"
Talia carnificis sed mentem non tetigerunt
Conficit atque unâ plagâ miserum tremebundâ
Et maculant herbas tremulentas sparsa cerebra.
Alter at advenit Felixlapidem minitantem.
Quem placido strepitus somno turbaverat atrox.
Magnanimus leo, qui canibus circumdatur antro,
Auribus arrectis quassansque jubas agitatas
Stat minitans; fremituque quatit terram æther et altum
Horrisonus, tonitru cui reddit montis imago.
Proruit at tandem præceps et fertur in hostes
Unguibus extensis lacerans et dentibus omnes—
Sic Felixlapis indignans spumosus et irâ
Se erigit et minitans verbis priùs increpat hostem.
Impatiens tandem et properans certamen inire,
Irruit in pavidos subitò præceps inimicos.
Concutiens baculum,[18] cum quo sæpe errat in agris,
[Nam jacuit distans sua nota securis in herbis,]
Immensum nodis complexum atque arboris instar,
Atque super caput attollens maribusque coruscans
Carnificum capita excudit colaphis, ferus alta
Circuituque petens inimicos percutit omnes.
Unus at ex illis clinat, rapiensque securem
Ex herbis, Felixlapidis pectus quatit ictu.
Congrediuntur; et hic baculo ferus ille securi
Horrifico strepitu tundentes prælia miscent.
Carnifices alii comiti nunc auxiliantur
Vocibus hortantes telisque hostem ferrientes.
Et Felixlapis in tali certamine iniquo
Sanguineis tandem cecidit prostratus in herbis.
Atque immensa per alba secat collaria[19] cursum
Discidit et cervicem plaga tremenda securis,
Collapsos artusque quatit subitus—tremor omnes
Et moriens animam tenues speravit ad auras.
Heu Felixlapis! Est data plaga tuaque securi.
Nec mora, sed tacitâ comites in morte sepultos
Carnifices rapidis mergunt in fluminis undis.
Sic comites homini fidentes quo sociantur,
Immemoresque suum quâ consilium attrahet omnes,
Illius insidiis sua gestant ultima fata.
Actis temporibus quidam scripsit benè notus,
"*Arte perire suâ*"—nec lex est justior ulla.
Lucidus et Felixlapis hoc certè didicerunt,
Ille suo calamo perit; Hicce suâque securi.

Decepti Socio! Sic transit Gloria Mundi!
*Jan. 7, 1885.*

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1. A right hon. citizen of the iron metropolis—Birmingham.
2. These sartorial successes are well known.
3. The orchids celebrated in the pamphlet of the hon. member for Brighton.
4. The invocation of an immense steam screw for the purposes of civil government must be ascribed to the right hon. gentleman's familiarity with like instruments of a smaller type, to which his successes hitherto in domestic managements are chiefly due.
5. The Right Hon. W. E. G.
6. The Right Hon. J. B.
7. This gentleman's devotion to the gentle art is well known.
8. As also the devotion in this case to woodcraft.
9. The famous walking-stick.
10. The renowned axe.
11. The famous letters addressed to anxious inquirers.
12. The prophetical powers of this right hon. gentleman are amazing. Since his original vaticinations of universal peace and brotherly love among all nations, his oracular predictions have been abundantly illustrated by the Crimean War, the Indian Mutiny, the American Civil War, the Italian battle-fields, the Austro-Prussian War, the Franco-Prussian War, the Russo-Turkish War, the Afghan Expedition, the Franco-Chinese War, the South African and the Egyptian Campaigns. His prophecies on freetrade seem likely to be verified by the fiscal

policy of foreign States, notably by his model republic, the United States of America.

13. This right hon. gentleman's announcement that—"Force is no remedy"—is of worldwide celebrity.

14. The renowned axe again, contributed by admiring *subscribers*.

15. The right hon. gentleman's favourite fishing-rod.

16. The Herculean labours of the right hon. gentleman have often been graphically recorded, even to the doffing of his coat.

17. This is a ghastly illustration of the right hon. gentleman's celebrated enunciation that "Force is no remedy."

18. The right hon. gentleman's well-known walking-stick, of huge proportions.

19. The prodigious extent of this right hon. gentleman's shirt collars is here recorded, as now well known to the world.

## OXFORD, PRESENT AND FUTURE.

Mr. J. W. Mackail, Fellow of Balliol, contributes the following article to the *Pall Mall Gazette* :—

"Those who have like myself read with interest Dr. Burgon's article on modern Oxford in this paper may not object to have it supplemented from a point of view which is, in some ways, different. I shall not go into the question of the abolition of tests, the opening of headships and fellowships to laymen, or the making attendance at college chapels voluntary. All this has already taken effect : it was inevitable when public opinion had once definitely pronounced that the universities should be thrown open to the nation. Compulsion, as Dr. Burgon justly observes, is in religion no longer the fashion. It is of Oxford in the present, as I understand, that I am expected to speak here.

"This is difficult to do ; for the period of transition is a long way from being over, and changes both outward and inward take place with bewildering rapidity. The old peace of fifty years ago, so charming a surrounding for study and culture, is gone, and is hardly likely to return. Something of the spirit of the great industrial revolution has broken in upon it, attended here as elsewhere by growth of population, specialisation of labour, development of machinery ; perhaps, too, by declension of manners, and a certain loss in the grace and ease of human life. The number of undergraduates has doubled in the last thirty years, and the number of lectures and examinations has multiplied many times over. Competition, no longer restrained by protection, has made the struggle for university success harder and the opportunities for leisure and study less. The colleges have to a certain extent changed their character of large families for that of small factories. Could we hope or wish that Oxford should remain stationary while the rest of England changes, we should look on this turmoil with dislike and dismay. Yet it is apparently through such turmoil that the way of human progress lies ; and we know only too well what happens to institutions which refuse to adapt themselves to altered conditions.

"Like the city in Greek political life, the college used to be in Oxford the necessary and sufficing condition for men to live in. Both were associations founded on the idea of an enlarged family, closed rigidly against promiscuous incomers, possessed of a complex and delicate organisation which at first sight might seem arbitrary and cumbrous, but which had really all the strength of inherited and personal feeling to support it. Both were able to command the entire devotion of their members as few other artificial unions have done ; both were favourable to the growth of the finest qualities, to the production of the most complete men. But neither city nor college was able to rise continuously to the strain of self-government for the common good. And so the city had to give way to the nation, the college to the university. In the Scotch and German universities the first reformers saw work done more economically, they said, and more efficiently than at Oxford, without any colleges at all ; and in the spirit of that time, to have work done with the greatest efficiency and economy, to buy knowledge in the cheapest market that it might be sold in the dearest, was the great object to be pursued. University education abroad was conducted by a single body of professors in immediate relation with a single body of students. The reformers therefore founded professorships, opened the University to students not belonging to colleges, and waited to see what would happen.

"Less happened than was expected. Against any external changes like these the colleges, hampered as they were by loss of revenue taken from them for University purposes, were strong enough to hold their own. Neither the unattached Fellows (called Professors, Readers, and the like), nor the unattached students have produced any startling change in Oxford. It is true that on the one hand a fresh stimulus was given to learning by the new chances promotion offered to tutors ; and on the other, the colleges were urged into founding an excellent system of scholarship and exhibitions, to save clever men of small means from the necessity of being unattached. But these were indirect results. Had it not been for other influences, the old system, we might expect, would gradually reassert itself ; the Professor-Fellow would only differ from the other Fellows of his college in enjoying the emoluments of two or more suppressed Fellowships, and the *Scholares non ascripti*, as the custom of out-college residence among undergraduates spread and their necessary expenses were thus lessened, would become absorbed among the colleges. But other influences have been at work, subtler and more potent. The college system, which had resisted these direct efforts to replace it, is crumbling away under a change more social and personal. I think those persons are in the right who say that the permission of marriage among Fellows is the most vital change that has taken place in Oxford.

"It is perhaps hardly necessary to protest against the view that when a Fellow of a college marries his usefulness is gone. One only needs to look at facts to see how untenable such a theory is. Many of the most useful and energetic tutors in Oxford at the present moment are married men. It would be superfluous, if not invidious, to go through a list of names. But I may recall the fact that it was this reform which directly gave or restored to the service of Oxford the most popular of its Lecturers on Modern History, and—for too short a time—one of the most brilliant of Cambridge scholars. On the argument that the old system was in this respect 'against nature' we need not perhaps lay much stress. A man, then, had his choice to stay as he was, or if he wished to marry to take a college living. But when Fellowships ceased to be clerical, the semi-monastic character that lingered about them was dispelled ; and it became only fair that the Fellows should marry if they chose. It may be said with some truth that the growth of social and family life in Oxford has led to an increase of frivolity among a certain number of the undergraduates. Probably social life was worth securing at the price ; nor do I think that this is a change which really effects one undergraduate out of ten. The atmosphere of a drawing-room is not likely to be much worse than the atmosphere of a billiard-room. Dr. Burgon's remarks on the possible relations between undergraduates and the wives and daughters of their tutors may best be left unanswered.

"But the spread of marriage among the Fellows has had two very important results. In the first place, they no longer live in college. The process has not yet gone so far that its full results can be seen ; but it requires no great stretch of imagination to conceive a time when the teaching staff of the University will live in the parks, and the colleges become little more than clubs for the Fellows and boarding-houses for the undergraduates. The old college organisation had all the strength of a system that had grown, not been made ; it was narrow (let us allow frankly), illogical, costly ; but it had the great redeeming quality of being a system. What real corporate life will there be in a place which does not pretend to be self-sufficing, where half the undergraduates and more than half the tutors do not even live, where the Fellows only dine once a week, and the men are taught only when there is no better teaching to be got elsewhere? Combined lectures, which are really inconsistent with the old tutorial system, and collective examinations for the scholarships of different colleges, must tend still further to break down their individual character. If the colleges go (and many reformers make no secret of their wishing it), half the associations and traditions of Oxford will pass away with them. Life takes long to re-form round new centres.

"And again, married Fellows (though this is a fact which does not appear to have struck the people who reformed Oxford) require a larger income than unmarried Fellows. They require a larger income for present needs ; and they require chances of increasing it. Under the old system college livings provided an adequate pension fund, and a man looked for his promotion and his settled home in Oxford. Now he has made his settled home in Oxford, and escape is barred. Already the difficulty is felt, and what will become when the children grow up, and have to be sent to school? Plain living and high thinking are excellent as an ideal. But the practice of them becomes very difficult in Oxford as Oxford becomes more and more in its social aspect a western suburb of London ; while the traditions of unstinted hospitality, and a graceful disregard for the difference between half-a-crown and five shillings, remain as strong as ever. As yet the difficulty has been put off. The last Commission put a very considerable revenue in the hands of the University, and with it professorships and readerships have been created to supply immediate needs, and for the moment meet the congestion which was imminent. But this fountain has already nearly run dry. The University spent its money like a gentleman, when it had it ; but the new schools emptied its pockets, and now, like some unfortunate man of letters living in an age too late, it has to fall back on the scanty subsistence it can earn from the Press.

"This is one side of the case ; there are other considerations, I think, to be put against it. Expensiveness of living will decrease as the feeling and tradition of family life extend. People are beginning to discover that it is possible to live in Oxford for more than six or seven months in the year, and to live much as they would do on the same income elsewhere. And the feeling of restlessness is only a necessary attendant of a period of transition. Oxford may not be able to keep her best men ; she never was. But those who stay will do so with their eyes open, and the attractions Oxford has still to offer are greater than those of most places in England. Probably too, the excesses of the examination system will at last produce a revolt, and learning will again be pursued under saner conditions ; yet with this difference, that the period of fever will have shown, with all its defects, a higher ideal of industry, energy, versatility, than existed before. Specialisation and competition have their evils, but these are not unmixed with good. The movement which has made Oxford a part of the modern world has certainly quickened the pulses of its own inner life. 'Compulsion is no longer the fashion :' study is pursued with more interest, because with greater freedom, and the teacher in many cases does even more to kindle and quicken than to instruct. The whole place is a fertile soil of germinating ideas ; a soil in which the only danger for development is that it may be too rapid. The æsthetic movement of five years ago had, if not its birthplace, at least its stronghold, in Oxford ; and with much in it that was extravagant and unreal, it will be remembered as having given a permanent addition to the grace and pleasure of ordinary English life. Of the more important movement towards amelioration of the condition of the lower classes which stirs Oxford to-day it is yet too early to speak. It is only one sign out of many that a new political economy, the most urgent want of the present times, may be one of the splendid gifts that Oxford has given to England. In the meantime Oxford keeps pouring out over England year by year men whom she has taught to think and to learn; who have acquired at the university, together with a greater or less amount of actual knowledge, the method of study and the capacity of dealing with ideas. Two-thirds of the working staff of the provincial colleges in our large towns are Oxford men ; and at each of these points of settlement they reproduce round them an atmosphere of study and culture. And conversely, as the university throws itself more into the task of leavening England, it becomes itself less liable to the accusation of academicism. It no longer lives apart ; it has gone out into the world, and sacrificed much that it might become the heart and brain of England.

"How, then, about the interests of the Church? for this is a question which in Oxford of all places must always be of the highest interest. In the slow separation between Church and State, the universities have had to go with the State, or rather the view has gained predominance that education and religion had best be dealt with separately. Compulsion is no longer the fashion. But is the Church of England a whit weaker in Oxford to-day because she has been forced to abandon untenable positions? There is a Nonconformist union in Oxford, founded some years ago in order to keep Nonconformity alive among a small minority of the undergraduates for whom the allurements of the Church of England had a perilous attraction. It succeeds, I believe, with some difficulty in doing so. But who founded Keble? and if instead of moaning over the spirit of irreligion in Oxford, the Church would only turn to more practical measures, they have wealth enough and influence enough to found a dozen Kebles and make them as exclusive as they please. There is no question that they would be filled at once, and filled by the sons of those very Churchmen who insist on Disestablishment as the true safety for the Church. Nor perhaps will the admission of women to the Universities tend to weaken the Church there. This is another change of great and doubtful significance. Little by little the higher education of women has gained ground, bit by bit they have got a place in the life of Oxford. It is almost the single direction in which the enthusiasm of reform has not been blunted by satiety. Last year they were admitted to university examinations. Now they have been admitted to certain college lectures, and the principle of mixed classes has been conceded. It is true that the leaders of the party of reform were careful to explain that they had nothing to say to the principle of mixed classes ; that all they desired was that women should not be debarred from obtaining the best teaching that could be had. A feeble and disunited opposition suggested certain provisoes, limitations, restrictions, which the party of progress accepted cheerily, and with their tongue (if one may say so) in their cheek. It is easy to miscalculate the effects of a hitherto unknown force ; but if the college system survives this new shock, it will have given another proof of its extraordinary and invincible vitality."

## THE HEBREW PROPHETS AND THE MONUMENTS.

The subject of Mr. W. St. Chad Boscawen's last lecture on the antiquities of Assyria and Babylonia was "The Hebrew Prophets and the Monuments." Mr. Boscawen said that rightly to appreciate the great value of the Assyrian and Egyptian inscriptions to the student of the Bible, it was necessary at the outset clearly to understand the importance which Palestine acquired from its geographical position, occupying a considerable portion of the Western seaboard, and traversed by the great military and commercial roadway which united the two great empires of the ancient world. There was from the earliest times a struggle for the possession of the fertile plains of Syria and the rich merchant cities of Phœnicia. From its geographical position it was, as Dean Stanley fitly called it, "the Piedmont of Western Asia." Politically, it became the Austria of the ancient world. The unceasing struggle between the two great Powers of Asia and Africa, which for more than a thousand years formed the Eastern question of antiquity, was carried on by latent intrigue, as exemplified by the embassy of Merodach-baladan, or amid the fierce flame of battle, and in its various phases, as now revealed to us in contemporaneous records, were to be found the causes which led to the fall of the kingdoms of Israel and Judah. The light afforded by the Assyrian and Babylonian inscriptions shed its rays not only upon the historical events foretold or recorded by the Hebrew writers ; it also tended to give new meaning and point to many of the utterances of the Hebrew prophets. The keen perception, the evident training of Isaiah in Oriental diplomacy, and his wealth of symbolism, as well as the bitter and cutting sarcasm of Jeremiah, were rendered far more apparent when confronted with the records of the kings and empires against whom they uttered their denunciations. The lecturer then proceeded to sketch the rise of the Jewish kingdom, so truly Oriental in its character. It was important to note the valuable series of synchronisms which was now established between Jewish and Assyrian records, and the chronology of the Bible was thereby placed on a footing such as was little expected fifty years ago. From the date of the battle of Karkar, in the Orontes valley, in B.C. 853, in which Ahab and the Syrian allies were defeated by Shalmanesar III., until the return from the Babylonian Captivity in B.C. 538, there was a series of valuable connecting links between sacred and monumental writings. One of the most important gains from the recovery of this mass of contemporaneous historical literature was the removal of the confusion and apparent discrepancies regarding the Assyrian invasions of Palestine during the reign of Hezekiah. The political significance of the embassy of Merodach-baladan (2 Kings xx. 12) was at once apparent when viewed in the light of the monuments, and the atmosphere of intrigue, rebellion, and stern vengeance was very clearly apparent in the writings both of the Hebrew and Assyrian scribes. It was this embassy, in B.C. 712, which brought about the invasion of Judea and the siege of Jerusalem in B.C. 711 by Sargon, and the prophecies of Isaiah (chaps. x., xi.), so long unsolved mysteries, were now found to be clear and detailed records of this lost incident in Oriental history. After quoting several examples of the detailed accuracy of the writings of Isaiah, the lecturer proceeded to draw a comparison between the writings of Nahum and the state of Assyrian, and especially Ninevite, society during the reign of Assurbanipal. The lecturer then proceeded to treat of the evidence derived from the inscriptions as to the Jewish Captivity and the fall of Babylon. The detailed account of the march of Cyrus, and of his capture of Babylon, preserved in the Chronicle Tablet, fixed the date of the fall of Babylon and the death of Belshazzar as Tammuz 15th, B.C. 539. The evidence leading us to identify Gobryas with "Darius the Mede" of Daniel was also very strong. Mr. Boscawen then proceeded to show how important was the information respecting Cyrus which had resulted from the recent explorations at Sippara and Babylon. In conclusion, Mr. Boscawen said that in these lectures he had endeavoured to place before his hearers the fresh light from the monuments which shone so brilliantly into the dark labyrinths of the past, and which after centuries of darkness had burst forth in all its brilliance, at the command of the explorer and decipherer, from beneath the dust of ages.

## PROFESSOR TYNDALL ON LIVING CONTAGIA.

Professor Tyndall last week delivered an interesting lecture in the theatre of the Royal Institution on "Living Contagia." He said that it had recently been his lot to look over the proof sheets of a small book, on the point of being published, entitled "Louis Pasteur ; his Life and Labours. By his Son-in-law," and it occurred to him that by its means he might probably be enabled to respond to the wishes of the honorary secretary of the Royal Institution. Pasteur had been led by some extremely curious observations to study the general question of fermentation ; and considering his own experiments and observations made antecedent to them—by Latour in France, and Schwann in Germany—he rapidly closed with the idea that what we call ferments are all living things, and that what was previously considered to be a ferment was in reality the food of the ferment. As far back as 1837, Latour and Schwann had independently, and almost at the same time, discovered the nature of the alcoholic ferment. In the case of wine this alcholic ferment lived on the sugar of the grape, in the case of cider on the sugar of the apple, and in the case of champagne probably on the sugar of the gooseberry. (Laughter.) When he (Professor Tyndall) was a student in Germany, one of the luxuries of student life was sour milk and pancakes. This sour milk was very pleasant indeed, and Pasteur had proved the sourness to be due to the lactic acid ferment. This consisted of little "rods" which grew and multiplied in the milk, and the decomposition which it there produced had the effect of sourness. Having broken ground in this way, Pasteur went on to consider the general question of fermentation and the maladies and diseases to which both beer and wine were subject. Many years ago he (Professor Tyndall) paid a visit to some of the more prominent breweries in London, and he was extremely surprised at the absence of knowledge possessed there. Over and over again disastrous losses had been incurred by the brewers of London, when five minutes' examination of the yeast would have shown them the disease from which it was suffering and would have prevented them from using that yeast. The microscope, however, was now used everywhere in the breweries of England. The experiments of Schwann and Pasteur had led to the researches of Lister. Lister extended the consideration of the action of these organisms upon dead matter to living matter. With unrivalled keenness of vision he saw in our hospitals these germs of putrefaction, and he said to himself, "Those germs must be destroyed if you are to secure the proper result of your operation." He saw that the treatment subsequent to the operation was quite as important as the operation itself, and he devised means to destroy those organisms. The result was his system of antiseptic surgery, which is one of the most beneficial achievements of the age in which we live. Pasteur came across another class of phenomena which led him, in 1865, to investigate the plague of the silkworm in France, an epidemic that was devastating a vast industry and bringing thousands of honest people to poverty and ruin. He discovered in the smitten worms certain little organisms, or corpuscles, and knowing as he did the action of ferment he was prepared to see in these corpuscles the cause of the epidemic. Finally he solved the problem of restoring to France her silk industry, simply by separating the healthy from the unhealthy moths, destroying the latter, and preserving the eggs of the healthy alone. They had all heard over and over again of the germ theory of infectious disease. In his time it had been growing like a mustard tree, but he remembered when it was looked down upon as an absurdity. Now, he supposed, they could hardly find a scientific physician in Europe who did not, more or less, accept the germ theory of contagious disease. In fact, this power of self-multiplication which Pasteur noticed in the ferment bore every resemblance to the propagation of live things. To Dr. Koch was due the credit of having investigated the woolsorters' disease, known also as splenic fever, malignant pustule, and Siberian plague. Exhibiting two test-tubes, one containing the cholera bacillus, and another the bacillus of splenic fever, Professor Tyndall observed that he would rather take his chance with the cholera bacillus than with the other, which was one of the most deadly organisms that ever invaded the system of man or brute. Pasteur attacked the consideration of this splenic fever separately from Koch ; and he would here give an instance of the penetration of Pasteur. Koch had proved that while mice and guinea-pigs were invariably killed by this inoculation, birds could defy it. He asked himself why; and his first step was to ascertain the temperature at which this bacillus ceased to multiply. He found that the temperature was about 45deg. centigrade (or 111deg. Fahr.), and reasoning that the blood of a fowl was of very high temperature, he reduced the temperature of a fowl's blood some degrees and then inoculated it. The result was that the fowl, which in its normal temperature was proof against this organism, was killed in twenty-four hours. Not satisfied with this, Pasteur next inoculated a fowl when in a low state of temperature, and then transferring it to a very warm temperature the bacillus was killed. When he (Professor Tyndall) visited the Ecole Normale, in Paris, he saw a cage in which some guinea-pigs and rabbits (those which had been inoculated) were running about, munching their food in perfect health, others looked drowsy and languid, others were in the last agony, and others were in the rigour of death It looked a very sad scene indeed. He could imagine a tender-hearted Bishop—with whose tender-heartedness he had the strongest sympathy—entering the laboratory of Pasteur. What did they think the Bishop would have done? If he had the power, would he not have invoked the arm of the law to stop this "cruelty," as he would have called it? But in doing so he would assuredly have fixed the brand of cruelty upon himself, for in lieu of the units which had been subjected to the operation of the scientific man he would have delivered over tens of thousands of these self-same animals to the ravages of splenic fever. So they must look beyond the momentary suffering—look beyond the present—to the incalculable issue that arose from these experiments. It behoved them to look at all sides of the question. As far as he was personally concerned, he knew nothing about cruelty to animals, and would not tolerate it for an instant. But let them look at the cases where the bacillus ate the life away, and say, "Is it not worth while to try and combat those things?"

## CONFERENCE ON CLERGY PENSIONS.

A conference of the clergy on this subject was held on Tuesday at the premises of the National Society, Westminster, under the presidency of the Rev. Dr. Hessey, Archdeacon of Middlesex.

The **Chairman**, in opening the proceedings, said they were, of course, aware that, in the present circumstances of the Church the condition of the clergy was such as to put them and the Church itself into considerable difficulty, the official incomes of the clergy being so very small; and, day by day, there was a largely increasing number of persons taking Holy Orders who were not possessed of private means. Without inquiring why fewer such persons took Holy Orders, the sad fact undoubtedly was that the clergy generally were in very straitened circumstances. They experienced great difficulty even in the time of their youth and strength in carrying on their duties adequately, because they were frequently oppressed and surrounded by conditions of penury and were embarrassed in the effort to maintain their families. As clergymen grew old they were either unable to resign their cures because they had no pension to look forward to or they resigned their cures; and, to the great scandal and shame of the Church, they were reduced to a miserable state of poverty to which men, who had devoted their lives to the ministry, ought not to be exposed. (Hear, hear.) What was to be done, then, to enable the clergy to retire when their powers were no longer equal to their work? The Incumbents' Resignation Act certainly did not meet the requirements of the case, because, in the first place, the livings were wretchedly poor, and were becoming, from the circumstances of the day, poorer and poorer still. (Hear, hear.) Nor were the clergy able, as a rule, to lay by a yearly sum necessary to effect an insurance. The object of that conference was to consider whether or not, either by promoting a better plan for insurance or by appealing to the laity or the whole body of the clergy, they could elaborate some scheme or other for devising clergy pensions—that was to say, for producing an income for the worn-out labourer in Christ's cause? The laity would hardly be induced to take this subject in hand until the clergy had explicitly declared the wants of the Church and had shown them that their interests would be best consulted by putting those who ministered to them in spiritual things in a better position than they now occupied. (Hear, hear.) There was a puzzling multiplicity of schemes for effecting the object they had in view, but he hoped a practically useful plan might be ultimately devised which could be laid before the Church, which the Bishops might approve, and which the laity might be inclined to take up. (Cheers.)

Various schemes were then explained and discussed the Hon. and Rev. Canon **Legge**, vicar of Lewisham, first stating the plan approved in the diocese of Rochester. He said that ordinary payments for an annuity at the age of 60—*i.e.*, according to the table of actuaries or post-office tables—might be greatly reduced in the case of the clergy by certain modifying circumstances. In his scheme retirement not being compulsory, it was thought that well-to-do clergymen would not claim any augmentation where a charitable addition to the pension was available. The Rev. H. T. **Armfield** favoured an appeal to the Church at large, and thought that the laity might be successfully appealed to for the purpose of providing for clergy who were infirm and disabled. The Rev. Canon **Blackley** held that the clergy should establish a clergy pension society as a matter of business, and not as a matter of charity at all. He proposed to secure annuities of £100 to unbeneficed clergy after 60, thus:—(1) Age of ordination to be 22, and £50 to be contributed out of the first year's salary; (2) purchase by the clergy themselves of 10 £10 annuities by 10 equal payments, half to be given out of the pension fund, to which every parish in which an assistant curate was employed would contribute. The Rev. G. W. **Danks**, vicar of Morton, Gainsborough, proposed to create a pension fund by an *ad valorem* tax on all benefices, one half of the tax to be returnable to the incumbent out of the offertories as the contribution of the laity. In order to enlist the co-operation of the laity, there must be compulsory retirement, and to this end he recommended that an Act of Parliament should be obtained. The Rev. G. B. **Howard**, secretary to the Clergy Friendly Society, proposed to create a fund partly by payments of beneficiary members according to scale, and partly by church collections, the latter to be applied in augmenting the benefits derived from members' insurances. The Rev. C. J. **Robinson**, rector of West Hackney, secretary to the conference, said that, according to Mr. E. G. O'Donoghue's book on *Clerical Charities*, an income of £156,371 was realised by 227 existing clerical charities. He read a paper by the Rev. J. Lowe, Vicar of Haltwhistle, which suggested the creation of two funds:—(1) A superannuation fund, maintained by annual collections in every church, subscriptions, &c.; (2) annuity fund raised by annual payment of £7 10s. or £8 a year from each clergyman, beginning at the age of 23. Out of the former fund it was expected that pensions of £100 might be granted to all curates and poor incumbents at 60, and out of the latter a pension of £50 at 60 independently of the superannuation fund.

The Rev. W. **Sadler**, Rector of Dembleby, proposed a modification of Canon Blackley's scheme by leaving the age at ordination unchanged, and spreading the payment of £50 over two years. He was in favour of compulsion, and of the formation of a widow and orphan fund in addition to the pension fund, which he sketched. Other plans for the establishment of a pension fund having been propounded,

The Hon. and Rev. Canon **Legge** moved and Canon **Blackley** seconded:—

That a committee be appointed to draw up a scheme for clergy pensions, to be first approved by competent actuaries, and then submitted to an adjournment of this meeting for confirmation; and that representatives of the council of the Clergy Pensions Union be invited to co-operate with the committee.

An amendment, proposed by the Rev. W. **Sadler**, suggested that with the scheme for clergy pensions another scheme should be devised for forming a widows' and orphans' fund.

Archdeacon **Watkins**, who succeeded Archdeacon Hessey as chairman, believed that much more was being done for the widows and orphans of the clergy in every diocese than for the clergy themselves.

The amendment was negatived and the original resolution adopted, a committee being constituted for the purpose named.

Thanks to Archdeacons Hessey and Watkins for presiding closed the conference.

## CHURCH FUNDS: HOW TO USE THEM.

The following article by Mr. Alfred R. Wallace, the well-known biologist, has appeared in the *Daily News*:—

"Will you allow one who belongs to no sect to make a few remarks on this question, and to put before your readers a suggestion which he believes will accord with the wishes and aspirations of many? As to the general principle of the complete severance of religious teaching from State control, I am quite in accord with the most ardent Liberationist; but at the same time I feel with Mr. Page Hopps that there is something in our National Church well worth preserving. The numerous parish churches and Cathedrals form an important chapter of the unwritten history of our country, and I have as yet seen no practicable suggestion as to how, under complete disestablishment and disendowment, they are to be adequately utilised by the public and properly secured for posterity. The proposals of Mr. Hopps to widen and liberalise the existing Church I cannot but feel are quite impracticable. Fifty years ago such a plan might have worked, but the time for such a compromise has passed.

"The Established Church of England at the present day fulfils two distinct functions, the one religious but sectarian and of limited scope, the other secular and more widely beneficial to the community. These two functions are, moreover, to some extent antagonistic to each other. Every one must admit that the parish clergyman at his best, as an educated and disinterested gentleman who feels it to be at once his duty and his pleasure to become the friend and counsellor of his parishioners, who is the constant promoter of peace and goodwill among diverging classes and conflicting interests, and serves as the best medium of communication and sympathy between the wealthy and the poor, is a most important and valuable factor in our present social organisation; but unfortunately his good influence is often greatly diminished, and sometimes completely neutralised, by defects in his education or his character, and by his sectarian prejudices. Let us, then, retain these educational and moral influences at their highest possible efficiency by severing altogether their connection with dogmatic religious teaching. This may, I believe, be effected by the following scheme:—

"Let the Church, as a religious sectarian body, be completely disestablished and disendowed, but let the whole of the revenues and buildings now belonging to it as the Church of the nation be placed under the control of a body of specially educated men, who shall hold them in trust and administer them for good of the entire population. These officers—who might properly retain the time-honoured name of rectors—should be rigorously selected for their high moral character, energy, temper, and intellect. They should be thoroughly trained in a good elementary knowledge of medicine, sanitation, law, and natural science, and should rank socially with the higher members of the liberal professions. Their duties would comprise much of the parish work of the existing clergy, but being unsectarian and secular it would be co-extensive with the population. Being specially educated, they would be able to give simple medical assistance to the poor in cases of pressing necessity, to assist them in misfortune, to protect them from oppression, and to aid them in securing their legal rights; and they would thus establish their position as true friends, both able and willing to help all in trouble with comfort, advice, and assistance. Another important function of the rector would be to guard and preserve the rights and privileges of the public. He would see that commons and highways were not encroached upon, that footpaths were kept open, that charity or common lands were used for the benefit of the poor, that nuisances were abated, and that unsanitary conditions were amended or brought to the notice of the authorities. He would be an *ex officio* member of the educational and administrative boards of his district, and when local self-government becomes established the presence of such a body of men over the country might not improbably ensure success instead of failure.

"The churches and other ecclesiastical buildings would be under the sole guardianship of the rectors in trust for the public, and they would be required to make arrangements for their utilisation both for religious and secular purposes. Any religious body desiring to have the use of the church for either a Sunday or weekday service would apply to the rector, and it would be his duty to decide what accommodation could be afforded to each, so as to deal equally and fairly with all. As most of the Nonconformists possess chapels of their own, they would probably not desire the use of the parish church, except on special occasions, when their own building was expected to be inadequate, and thus all might in turn have the use of the public property. The church would further be available for lectures of an instructive or elevating character, as well as for public meetings connected with any important moral, social, or political movement. Generally speaking, the church or Cathedral would be available for all purposes calculated to benefit the community, and would thus become intimately associated with the daily life and moral advancement of the whole people to a far greater extent than in any recent period of our history. All who thus used the buildings would contribute either by fixed fees or by voluntary collections to a fund for their maintenance, and thus we should ensure that these interesting historical edifices, often of grand proportions and admirable alike in design and in construction, should be handed down uninjured to our descendants. I think it is not too much to expect that under the guardianship of gentlemen of the character here indicated, our churches would become in the future a bond of union among sects and parties, instead of, as heretofore, a source of contention and enmity.

"Whenever Disestablishment is effected I would strongly urge that the whole of the property of the National Church be preserved intact, and that compensation to all vested interests be made by way of terminable annuities, so that the next generation may receive its heritage undiminished. This vast property, if fairly distributed, would not only afford a liberal stipend to each of the parish rectors and their assistant-curates, but would leave a large surplus which might be placed at the disposal of local committees, of which the rectors would be chairmen, to be expended in such ways as were held to be most conducive to the intellectual, moral, and social advancement of the entire community.

"Under some such regulations and conditions as have been now sketched, the office of rector would be one of so much dignity and independence, would afford such ample scope for active benevolence, and so many opportunities for harmonising conflicting sects and parties, and for advancing true civilisation, that it would be sought after by some of the very best men of the age. Such men, untrammelled by creeds or dogmas, and representing the highest moral and intellectual level of their time and country, would form centres of social illumination in every parish, and exert a beneficial influence which can hardly be exaggerated.

"Religion would then be absolutely free, while all sects and parties without distinction would again benefit by those endowments and institutions which were originally intended to minister to the spiritual, intellectual, and physical needs of the whole people, and have only in comparatively recent times become the monopoly of a single religious sect.

"Somewhat similar views to these were advanced in a paper on "A True National Church" in *Macmillan's Magazine* some ten or twelve years ago, and I now again bring them before the public, in the belief that the time is ripe for them. I sincerely trust that the Liberation Society will on consideration see the necessity of a programme which is constructive as well as merely destructive, and I submit that by adopting some such scheme as I have here suggested they will gain support from many thoughtful Liberals, who, while convinced that Disestablishment is right in principle and must surely and quickly come about, yet look forward with dread to the inevitable scramble for the property of the Church and the almost inevitable neglect, misuse, or destruction of many of those buildings which have been so intimately associated with our intellectual and moral progress as a nation, and which it is at once our interest fully to utilise for the public benefit and our duty to hand down unimpaired to our posterity."

## Ecclesiastical.

### PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Rev. A. Baker, to be Chaplain to the *Neptune*.

Rev. O. Beater, formerly Vicar of Cressing, to Vicarage of Tolleshunt Major. Patron, the Rev. H. A. Carwardine.

Rev. J. Bennett, to Vicarage of Stranton. Patron, Mr. Thomas Robinson, West Hartlepool.

Rev. W. J. Chapman, Curate of Swanton Morley, Norfolk, to Rectory of Hemingstone, Suffolk. Patron, Sir G. N. Brooke Middleton.

Rev. J. C. Edghill, Chaplain to the Forces at Portsmouth, to be Chaplain-General.

Rev. J. Fairhurst, to Vicarage of St. Andrew's, Oldham. Patrons, the Trustees.

Rev. J. Fenwick, Rector of Thurning, to be Rural Dean of the Deanery of Sparham.

Rev. Canon Floyd, Rector of Kildare and Chaplain to his Excellency the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, to the Vicarage of Gaddesby, near Leicester. Patron, Mr. E. H. Cheney.

Rev. F. R. Hodgson, to be Curate-in-Charge of Exwick.

Rev. R. Howe, to Perpetual Curacy of *Fir Tree*. Patron, the Bishop of Durham.

Rev. C. A. Lambert, to Vicarage of Weeton, Harewood.

Rev. A. Lowe, to Incumbency of Holy Trinity, Matlock Bank.

Rev. W. C. Martin, to Perpetual Curacy of All Saints', Marshall. Patron, Lord Egerton.

Rev. E. Miller, to Vicarage of Lindsell. Patrons, W. F. Alger and others.

Rev. J. H. Moore-Stevens, to Perpetual Curacy of Sheepwash. Patron, the Lord Chancellor.

Rev. H. P. Owen-Smith, Assistant-Master in Rossall School, to Vicarage of Douglas, near Wigan.

Rev. J. F. Phelps, to Perpetual Curacy of Bosley. Patron, the Vicar of Prestbury.

Rev. P. A. Phelps, Curate of Emmanuel Church, Clifton, and Assistant-Master at Clifton College, to Rectory of St. John-the-Baptist, Bristol. Patrons, the Trustees.

Rev. C. H. Richards, Assistant-Master at Eagle House School, Wimbledon, to be Head Master of the All Saints' Choir School, Clifton.

Rev. E. G. Sandford, late Vicar of Landkey, to Vicarage of Cornwood. Patron, the Bishop of Exeter.

Rev. C. M. Saunders, late Curate-in-Sole-Charge St. George's, Truro, to Vicarage of Morton Morrell. Patron, Mrs. Little.

Rev. T. P. Stevens, to Perpetual Curacy of Bovingdon. Patrons, Mr. D. H. Ryder and others.

Rev. C. Strange, Vicar of Edgbaston, to be Surrogate for the Diocese of Worcester.

Rev. A. M. Sugden, to Rectory of Marks Hall. Patrons, the Trustees of W. P. Honywood.

Rev. A. G. Whaley, to Vicarage of St. Andrews, Wakefield. Patron, the Bishop of Ripon.

Rev. J. S. Wilson, Incumbent of All Saints', Woodhead, to Incumbency of St. George's, Edinburgh. Patrons, the Vestry.

Licence to Curacy by the Bishop of Carlisle.—Rev. William Langhorne Taylor, B.A., to Soulby.

Licences to Curacies by the Bishop of Chester.—Revs. Cecil Talbot Sweet Escott, M.A., to Holy Trinity, Runcorn; George James Baillie Hamilton, to Dodleston.

Licences to Curacies by the Bishop of Exeter.—Revs. Alexander Frederick De Gex, to Lower Brixham; Joseph Elias Owen, B.A., to Kenton; Robert Addison Watson, M.A., to Highweek.

Licences to Curacies by the Bishop of Liverpool.—Revs. Samuel Gasking, to St. Helen's; David Witts Mountfield, B.A., to St. Margaret, Belmont-road, Walton; Frederick Richard Pearson, M.A., to Holy Trinity, Southport; Alfred John French Adams, B.A., to St. Luke, Liverpool.

Licences to Curacies by the Bishop of Llandaff.—Revs. Henry Charles Davies, M.A., to Penarth; William James, to Aberdare; John Jones, to Briton Ferry; Henry Morgan to Canton; Henry Browne Wilkinson, to St. Mary's, Cardiff.

Licence to Curacy by the Bishop of Manchester.—Rev. Joseph Glasson Denison, M.A., to St. Mary, Heaton Reddish, and Christ Church, Heaton Norris, and to officiate in All Saints' Licensed Mission Church.

Licences to Curacies by the Bishop of Ripon.—Revs. Robert Graham Plunket Brownrigg, B.A., to St. Mary, Low Harrogate; Joseph Hare, to St. Andrew, Bradford; Charles Maynard Heslrige, to Yeadon, Leeds.

Licence to Curacy by the Bishop of St. Albans.—Rev. Henry Francis Olliver, to Stevenage.

Licence to Curacy by the Bishop of St. Asaph.—Rev. Jones Enoch, B.A., to Mold.

Licence to Curacy by the Bishop of Salisbury.—Rev. William Babington Preston, B.A., to Stourton.

Licences to Curacies by the Bishop of Truro.—Revs. Charles Alley, B.A., to St. Teath; James Thomas Chipperfield Chatto, M.A., to St. Columb Major; John Knight Law, B.A., to South Hill and Callington; Thomas Henry Stedman Polehampton, to Lawhitton; Samuel Henry Farwell Roe, to Perranzabuloe.

Licence to Curacy by the Bishop of Worcester.—Rev. Frederick Hubert Ward, B.A., to Rowley Regis.

### OBITUARY.

Jan. 13, at 8, Cheniston-gardens, Kensington, the Rev. Frederic Kent, M.A., formerly Chaplain of St. Andrew's, Pau, France, aged 53.

Jan. 13, the Rev. W. H. G. Mann, formerly Vicar of Bowdon, Glanllyn, St. Asaph, aged 90.

Jan. 14, at the Rectory, Little Saxham, the Rev. W. Hall, Rector of Little Saxham, aged 88.

Jan. 14, at the Rectory, Llandudno, the Rev. John Anwyl Drury Morgan, B.A., Curate of the Abbey Church, Shrewsbury, aged 26.

Jan. 15, the Rev. Henry Hardy, Vicar of St. Thomas Church, Coventry, aged 37.

Jan. 15, at Swinton, near Manchester, the Rev. William Bently, M.A., aged 30.

Jan. 15, at the Rectory, the Rev. Edward Paske, Rector of Creeting St. Peter and Vicar of Battisford, aged 92.

Jan. 16, at North Hill Rectory, Launceston, the Rev. C. Rodd, fifty-three years rector of the parish, aged 77.

Jan. 17, at Torquay, the Rev. Wm. Guise Tucker, M.A., R.N., Vicar of Ramsey, late Chaplain of Greenwich Hospital.

Jan. 17, the Rev. William Royde Colbeck, B.D., and late Fellow of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, Honorary Canon of Norwich, for thirty-nine years Vicar of the parish, Fressingfield Vicarage, Suffolk, aged 73.

Jan. 18, at Hastings, the Rev. John Scott Whiting, formerly Rector of Storrington, and late Rector of Llanwenarth, aged 63.

## UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGIATE.

### OXFORD.

Mr. Stuart Stephenson, of Kingswood School, Lansdown, Bath, has been elected to a mathematical scholarship at Corpus Christi College.

Mr. A. E. Thomas, of Llandovery School, and Mr. C. M. Goodyear, of Manchester Grammar School, have been chosen for election to mathematical postmasterships at Merton College. The formal election will take place in June.

Mr. Bower Marsh, of Christ's Hospital, has been elected to an open Mathematical Scholarship at Exeter College.

### CAMBRIDGE.

The following class list was issued on Saturday morning. In this part of the Mathematical Tripos only those who were Wranglers in the examination held last June are allowed to compete:—

Mathematical Tripos.—Part III. January, 1885.

Moderators: C. Graham, M.A., Gonville and Caius College; A. J. C. Allen, M.A., Peterhouse.

Examiners: A. G. Greenhill, M.A., Emmanuel College; A. R. Forsyth, M.A., Trinity College.

(Note: The names in each class are in alphabetical order)

*Class I.*: Anderson, Sidney; Beckett, St. John's; Bragg and Cassie, Trinity; H. H. Knight and Larmor, Clare; Little, Gonville and Caius; Muirhead, St. Catherine's; Sheppard and Workman, Trinity; Young, Peterhouse.

*Class II.*: Hensley, St. John's; Monckton, Pembroke; Toms, Queens'.

*Class III.*: Pattinson, St. John's.

At Christ's College Mr. William Robertson Smith, M.A., Lord Almoner's Reader in Arabic in the University, has been elected and admitted to a Junior Fellowship of the college.

At Gonville and Caius College the result of the examination for scholarships and exhibitions open to the competition of persons who have not yet commenced residence has been announced as follows:—For Mathematics.—J. P. Orr, Hurstpierpoint College, £60; A. J. Martyn, Charterhouse, £50. For Classics.—G. F. Still, Merchant Taylors' School, £50. For Natural Science.—F. R. Tennant, Newcastle School, Staffordshire, £50. A scholarship of the value of £40 for Classics, open to a freshman of the college already in residence, is awarded to W. Murison, Aberdeen University.

The following, not yet in residence, are recommended for exhibitions:—For Mathematics.—M. Walters, Willesden High School, £30. R. D. Box, St. Paul's School, £30, for Classics.

## MISCELLANEOUS CHURCH INTELLIGENCE.

The *Times* on Tuesday published the following:—

"*Fulham Palace, S.W.*

"The Misses Jackson beg gratefully to thank the many kind friends who have written to express their sympathy with them in their great sorrow. As it is impossible for them to answer them all individually, they beg they will accept this acknowledgment."

Canon Gregory has been appointed by the Archbishop of Canterbury official for the diocese of London during the vacancy of the See.

Bishop Moberly's impending resignation of the See of Salisbury cannot take effect until the conclusion of certain legal proceedings instituted in his name against a clergyman under the Church Discipline Act, as, on a vacancy of the See, the whole proceedings would fall to the ground. The suit will be heard before Lord Penzance on the 19th of next month.

Mr. Bickersteth will be installed as Dean of Gloucester by the Bishop on Tuesday next. His appointment was published in Tuesday's *Gazette*.

The London Diocesan Conference will not meet on the 23rd and 24th of Feburary as previously arranged. It will, of course, be left to the decision of his Lordship's successor whether it will be in his power to hold the Conference this year at a later date.

By the death of the Rev. William Hall, at the age of 89 years, the living of Little Saxham, Suffolk, has become vacant. It is of the value of £400 a year, and is the gift of the Marquis of Bristol.

The Lord Chancellor's living of Ramsey, near Harwich, of the value of £280 a year, has fallen vacant by the death of the Rev. W. Guise Tucker, late chaplain of Greenwich Hospital.

A new reredos has been placed in the parish church of Cardington, Salop. It extends the whole width of the chancel, and is principally composed of Minton's encaustic tiles. The design includes representations of SS. Peter, Paul, Matthew, and Mark.

The church of St. Michael, Lyme Regis, will be closed at the end of the present month for extensive alterations and restoration.

A number of ladies resident in the rural deanery of Trigg Minor, Cornwall, have offered to provide six oak stalls, of the value of £25 each, for the choir of Truro Cathedral.

A mission church has been opened in the parish of Camborne, Cornwall, by the Bishop of Truro. The Rev. Sir Vyell Vyvyan gave the site and a donation of £400 towards the cost, which amounted to £1,550. The rector, Canon Chappell, has for many years been desirous of providing this additional accommodation for the spiritual needs of his important parish.

A new mission church is to be erected at Coverack, St. Keverne, near the Lizard, where the population has recently increased considerably on account of the numerous visitors in the tourist and winter seasons.

The large east window of St. John's Church, Ranmoor, Shefield, is about to be filled with stained glass in memory of the late Dr. Chalmers.

In continuation of the restoration of St. Mary's, Chipping Norton, a marble mosaic pavement has been laid in the chancel with steps of Irish fossil marble. The isle passages have also been laid with marble mosaic.

The east window of Ewerby Church, Lincolnshire, has just been filled with stained glass as a memorial to the late Earl of Winchilsea. The principal subjects depicted are the Resurrection and incidents of the Passion.

The Hon. Mrs. Morewood has presented to the parish church of Alfreton a handsome eagle lectern of brass, in memory of her son, the late Mr. William Palmer-Morewood.

A new reredos has been placed in Brampton Church, Hants; the design is of an elaborate character, including the Crucifixion in the centre, with figures at the sides representing St. Mary of Bethany, Dorcas, and other scriptural personages. The materials are alabaster, mosaics, and encaustic tiles. Mr. A. W. Blomfield was the architect.

In memory of the late Mr. Townshend Mainwaring, who represented the Denbigh boroughs in Parliament for many years, three stained-glass windows have been erected in the Church of Trefnant—one by Mr. Mainwaring's relatives, and the other two by personal friends. The church at Trefnant was built by the Mainwaring family from Sir G. G. Scott's designs.

In aid of the fund for restoring the parish church of Lessingham, Norfolk, a concert was given last week in the Corn Exchange, Holt, under the patronage of Lord and Lady Hastings, Sir Alfred Jodrell, and Mrs. Wilkinson, whose father was for 44 years rector of the parish.

The Council of the Guild of St. Matthew resolved at their last meeting to give all the support in their power to the Bill which Mr. C. H. Hopwood, M.P., has promised to introduce next session, giving *in every case and under all circumstances* in which an oath is now, or hereafter may be, lawfully required or authorised, the option of a solemn declaration or affirmation in lieu of such oath."

Four young men were on Sunday evening baptised by immersion at Llansamlet, in the diocese of St. David's. For that purpose the vicar, Dr. Walters, had a pit dug in the church, lined with enamelled bricks, with massive stone steps. A procession of the choir, catechumens, churchwardens, and clergy was formed, and the young men were immersed in the presence of a large congregation.

The Rev. Dr. S. C. Malan is about to resign the vicarage of Broadwinsor, Dorset, which he has held for forty years. Dr. Malan is widely known and esteemed, not only throughout the diocese of Salisbury and in the whole Anglican communion, but amongst the Eastern churches. Dr. Malan, who was senior professor of classics in Bishop's College, Calcutta, so far back as 1838, has been a prolific writer on Oriental subjects, and has translated a large number of liturgical and historical works from Armenian, Coptic, Ethiopic, Syriac, Sanscrit, Chinese, and other Eastern tongues.

The Bishop of Bedford will give an address to Mission-workers in the parish church of St. Martin-in-the-Fields next Wednesday, at 8 p.m., in connection with the West London Mission. Next Tuesday Canon Burrows, of Rochester, is to conduct a quiet day for the clergy of the rural deanery of Ealing at St. Paul's, near the South-Western Railway station, Brentford. Any of the clergy in the neighbourhood will be most welcome. It is arranged that there shall be a celebration with a short address at 11 a.m.; at 12.30, a conference on the Mission; 2.30, special service, with address; at 5, evensong as usual.

The Rev. John C. Edghill, M.A., Army Chaplain at Portsmouth, who has been appointed Chaplain-General to Her Majesty's Forces, was ordained in 1858, and licensed to a curacy in a parish in the East-end of London. He exhibited in that parish a spirit of self-abnegation and devotion to the duties of his high calling which attracted the notice of the late Dean Stanley, who induced Mr. Edghill to enter the Army as chaplain. Wherever the Rev. Mr. Edghill has been stationed as chaplain during the last twenty-five years the congregations have increased forty-fold, and the number of communicants multiplied in a remarkable manner. Soldiers have crowded not only to the voluntary Church services on Sundays, but have also attended in large numbers the week-day services, Bible classes, and temperance and other meetings provided by Mr. Edghill.

The *English Church Union Annual Directory* just issued states that last year nine new branches were formed—*i.e.*, Allahabad, Carlisle, Crewe, Hanley, Burslem and Tunstall, Hoxton and Shoreditch, Ovingham and Prudhoe, Ryedale, Saltash, Stoke, Longton and Normacott. A new district union was also formed, including the six branches in Cumberland, Westmoreland, and North Lancashire. During the year 1,091 persons joined the Union, and 1,001 were removed from the roll by death, resignation, and other causes. The Union now consists of fifty district unions, with about 320 local branches. The total number of members and associate members, all of whom are understood to be communicants, is 21,200. The debt on the Defence Fund, which at the beginning of the year was £2,932, has been reduced to £1,973. The president (the Hon. C. L. Wood) has addressed to the officers of district unions and local branches a letter in which he observes that "after a long and anxious struggle we have reached a period of comparative peace." He further counsels the members as to their course in the future—especially in regard to the evangelisation of the masses, and concludes as follows:—"I cannot but think that if the members of the Union in their several branches could see their way, in addition to what they may undertake for the defence of the faith, to organise themselves into associations for the promotion of active works of mercy among the poor, on the model of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, they would be inaugurating a work the importance of which it is quite impossible to exaggerate."

The Bishop of Carlisle, in addressing his clergy, has referred in commendatory terms to the recent action of the Bishop of St. Albans in "religiously dedicating" instead of legally "consecrating" the St. Albans' new cemetery. After stating that the cemetery was provided under the Public Health (Interments) Act, that the Bishop had been then asked and had agreed to dedicate the whole of the ground, and that accordingly a purely religious service was performed, at which the corporation and ministers of various denominations assisted, the Bishop of Carlisle combated the objections which had been taken to the course pursued, and expressed the opinion that good feeling and a sense of propriety would prevent difficulty from arising. He said that there was much in "the St. Albans consecration" in which to rejoice, not only as an example of unity of feeling and action, but also as the recognition of a principle for which Church people had contended. Whatever might be thought of the ceremonial at St. Albans, he saw nothing in it to justify the notion that the Bishop had sacrificed some great principle for the sake of peace and unity; the sacrifice, if any, seemed to him to be on the other side. If they could have consecration by the Bishop, with the assent of all parties, of a cemetery to be used by all, leaving the secular part of the establishment of a cemetery to the secular powers, he was disposed to believe that the Church conceded nothing which she ought not to concede, and that, as the minister of peace and the mother of all who do not disown her, she gained much.

In a pastoral letter to the clergy and laity of his diocese Bishop Ellicott speaks rather reluctantly on current Church questions. He urges that the present quiet in the Church should raise no false optimism. The causes for disquietude are silently augmenting. Advantage is being taken of the pause; sinister practices are being silently pushed on; and when discord next shows itself it will be found to have become more formidable. It may be brought out at any time—most probably by the introduction of any Bill to translate into law the recommendations of the Ecclesiastical Courts Commission. The Bishop adds:—"I should be thankful if no such Bill were introduced this year. The armistice might then have a chance of approximating to a truce, and there might be some hope for the future. Perhaps the Bill may be staved off for another year; but sooner or later it must come." Referring to extreme practices in the Church, the Bishop regrets that they are on the increase. "Practices are now being quietly introduced compared with which lights and vestments are innocence itself," and he specifies reservation of the Sacrament, celebrations of the Eucharist that are repulsive even to advanced High Churchmen, studied avoidance of the use of the New Testament in the religious teaching in the parish schools, careful exclusion of the diocesan inspector, and admissions to confirmations only on condition of regular and periodical confession. These practices, Bishop Ellicott contends, are "furtively increasing."

Speaking at a conference of Church workers at Croydon on Monday night, the Archbishop dwelt on the changes now going on in the world of thought and science. Science, he said, took one half of God's revelation to man, that contained in His works. But there was another half, that contained in the Bible, and all that science could discover would but throw fresh light on the Word of God. Some scientific men prophesied the end of the Church; but he asked them to prophesy only what they had found out. He trusted those who had been divided from the Church would again come to her arms.

A Court was held at Coventry on Saturday, before the Bishop of Worcester and three accessors, for the purpose of pronouncing judgment against the Rev. George Tabberer, vicar of St. Peter's, Coventry, who was recently found guilty, under the Church Discipline Act, of certain charges, on a petition of the churchwardens and a number of the parishioners. Mr. Tabberer, who was present in the Court, stated that he appeared out of respect to the Bishop and without prejudice to his appeal in the Court of the Archbishop of the Province. His contention would be that the proceedings throughout had been illegal, and if the Court thought that his presence would prejudice his future action he would prefer to withdraw. The Bishop informed Mr. Tabberer that he could not prejudice his appeal in any way by appearing, and if he had not appeared the Court would have proceeded in his absence. Mr. Wilks, on behalf of the promoters, prayed that judgment might be porrected and signed. The Bishop thereupon proceeded to read the decision of the Court. The document recited in detail the proceedings which had been taken, and stated that the charges of which Mr. Tabberer had been found guilty were drunkenness, frequenting publichouses beyond the honest necessities of his life, fornication, and profanity. Sentence of deprivation was pronounced by his Lordship, and directed to be transmitted to the registry of the Consistory Court of the diocese of Worcester to be filed. Mr. Tabberer gave notice of appeal.

An appeal to the clergy throughout the kingdom has been issued by the Dean of Westminster, as chairman, Archdeacon Farrar, as vice-chairman, and Mr. W. H. Smith, M.P., as treasurer of the London Diocesan Council for the Welfare of Young Men. They say:—"It has been ascertained that, although various institutions for young men and boys exist, they are altogether inadequate to the need, and a very general conviction has been formed that more is wanted and that more may be attained. The council is striving to do all it can for the strengthening of institutions for the benefit of the young men in London, on whose behalf a register of lodgings has been opened at this office, from returns furnished by the clergy of various parts of the diocese. If, in all cases in which young men and lads leave their homes in the provinces to settle in London, the clergy of the places they quit will give a note of recommendation to the council, many might, on arrival, be referred to suitable lodgings, and, by introduction to the parochial clergy or to institutions, be protected from danger, and brought under influences for good. Is it too much to ask that every clergyman or other young man's friend will further our object, and in so doing give an important impetus to efforts to promote the interests of young men and lads throughout the land? All information respecting the work of the council will be supplied on application to the secretary, Mr. J. J. Bourne, Northumberland-chambers, Charing-cross."

Archdeacon Kaye, as one closely connected by marriage with the late Bishop Jackson and one of his chaplains for thirty-one years, and a son of Bishop Kaye, his immediate predecessor in the diocese of Lincoln, writes from Lincoln to correct an erroneous impression respecting his father. He says:—"My father, after attaining the highest honours in the University of Cambridge at the age of 20, was appointed to the mastership of Christ's College at the age of 30, and to the Bishopric of Bristol by Lord Liverpool at the early age of 36. So far was he from being an old man when he died, or from being incapacitated by age in the administration of his diocese (Lincoln), that he lived only to complete his 69th year." In the Bishop's last years, the Archdeacon adds, "the diocese had ceased to be the vast diocese which it was when first my father was called to preside over it. Instead of reaching from the Humber to the Thames, it contained only the counties of Lincoln and Nottingham, while its Diocesan, so far from being an old man, has not even reached the ordinary limit of human existence. There are many living better qualified than I am to testify to the character of his administration. I will only say that it was my happiness to reside with him during the last seven years of his life, and I am in a position to state that he continued to administer the affairs of his diocese with unremitting energy to within four weeks of his death. He was taken ill on the 17th of January, 1853, and died on the 18th of the month following. In the summer preceding his death he held what proved to be the last visitation of his diocese; and, in addressing his clergy, he was able to say that, whereas 25 years before non-residence had been the rule and residence the exception, there were then, out of 590 benefices in Lincolnshire, 409 incumbents either resident or performing their duties in person, while of the remaining 189 benefices at least 100 were necessarily held in plurality, being under £100 per annum in value. In the county of Nottingham, out of 199 benefices 170 incumbents were either resident or performing their duties in person. I add one other fact. In the last 12 years of my father's episcopate 90 churches were restored or built at a cost of £150,000, and at the very moment when he was taken ill of the sickness of which he died he was preparing to preach at the opening of two additional restored churches. I might refer you to the high testimony borne to his administration by the most influential laity of the diocese at the time of his death; but the above facts will enable your readers to draw the true inference. Unfortunately, it is not an uncommon fallacy, though one which proves injurious to the reputation of eminent men, to ascribe the imperfections which are really inseparable from a certain order of things to the presumed imperfections of those who are called to administer it, and who, in truth, are deserving of all the more praise for what they accomplished under circumstances so adverse. Of the unremitting and more successful exertions (though under less trying circumstances) of Bishop Jackson it is unnecessary for me to speak, though a regard for truth and a sense of gratitude prompt me, as at all times so more especially at this moment, to bear my testimony to them."

The reredos at Winchester Cathedral, which it is proposed to restore in memory of the late Archdeacon Jacob, at a cost of £5,000, is similar to that of St. Albans, and when finished will be the finest of its kind in England. It was begun, if not completed, by Cardinal Beaufort, who succeeded William of Wykeham as Bishop, and died in 1447. The screen is an admirable example of fine perpendicular work, executed in a white and soft stone, the elaborate canopies and delicate lace-work of the upper part of the structure, and, above all, the boldness of treatment shown in the centre spire, the fine buttresses, and the crocketted pinnacles, all surmounted by a triple frieze of running leaves, quatrefoil, and Tudor flowers, form a splendid monument of the best architectural work to be found in the style of the fifteenth century. The work required to complete the screen seems to be this:—Two large pedestals for statues and six larger canopies, all the pedestals and canopies for the 34 smaller statues, and if the picture by West (the Raising of Lazarus) over the communion-table be removed, the ornamentation of the large space so left bare. Nearly £1,000 has already been offered towards the work, including £50 by the ex-Dean Bramston, towards the cross; £100 by the members of the Bowker family for the statue of St. Swithin; £50 by the Bishop of Winchester; £300 by the Dean and Chapter; the Dean of Winchester, and the Mayor and ex-Mayor of Winchester £50 each, &c.

The Rev. Thomas Thornton, M.A., late Fellow and Tutor of University College, Durham, died on the 7th inst., at Shadforth Rectory, Durham. Mr. Thornton graduated at Bishop Hatfield's Hall, Durham, taking his Bachelor's degree in 1856, and proceeding M.A. in 1862. He was ordained deacon in 1860, and admitted to priest's orders in the following year by the Bishop of Chester (Dr. Graham). Having held successively the curacies of Gilborne, Lancashire, and Bywell St. Peter, Northumberland, he was appointed, in 1868, Bursar, Chaplain, and Censor of University College, Durham, and Registrar and Classical Lecturer of the University. He had held the rectory of Shadforth, in the diocese of Durham, since 1876.

At the Monthly Court of the Corporation of the Sons of the Clergy, held on Saturday at the Corporation House, Bloomsbury-place, the Rev. Sir E. Graham Moon, Bart., in the chair, allusion was made to the recent death of the Bishop of London, who was elected a member of the Court shortly after his consecration as Bishop of Lincoln; and a resolution was passed expressing the loss sustained by the society and by the church at large, in his death. The Bishop had always been a warm supporter of the society, strongly sympathising with the deplorable poverty of many of the clergy, and readily advising, when asked for his counsel, in the case of clergymen in his own diocese. It is worthy of remark, as testimony to his sympathy with the wants of his poorer brethren, that even in the face of stringent medical advice, the Bishop had always made an effort to attend the Festival of the Sons of the Clergy held yearly in St. Paul's Cathedral and at the Merchant Taylors' Hall, in aid of the funds of the Society, and urged upon his clergy the duty of attending when possible upon these interesting occasions.

The very old and interesting little church of Hampreston, in Dorset, has just been much improved in appearance by the completion of the filling in of the five chancel windows with stained glass. The last, just erected, represents the "Good Shepherd," and is very fine both in design and tone of colour. The whole work has been carried out by Messrs. Mayer and Co.

The Scottish Council of the Liberation Society have issued a manifesto pointing out that as the Franchise Act has conferred greater civil equality it will be possible to adopt with hope of success a bold and decisive electoral policy for religious equality. The supporters of religious equality, who constitute the backbone of the Liberal party, and do a large share of the work of their local Liberal Associations, are entitled to urge that the Church question should no longer be delayed, and that its settlement on the principle of religious equality should now form a recognised part of the Liberal programme. In view of the general election the friends of religious equality are advised to immediately take active steps to secure wherever practicable the choice and return of candidates who will support energetic action for the disestablishment and disendowment of the Church of Scotland.

Active preparations are being made in many parishes in the Archdeaconry of Middlesex for the forthcoming West London Mission, although it has been suggested in many quarters that the death of the Bishop of the diocese and the fact that Convocation will meet in the mission week render its postponement desirable. The vicar of Kensington, the Hon. and Rev. E. Carr Glyn, has invited his parishioners to render what assistance may be in their power, and Dr. Forrest and other South Kensington vicars are exhibiting an active interest in the work. The clergy of the 17 churches in the Paddington district have put forth a joint invitation to their parishioners to welcome the mission, and have asked for the assistance of special choirs and lay helpers. In many instances the names of the mission clergy have been already announced, and during the present week several meetings for consultation and preparation have been held. On Tuesday a day of preparation for the mission was held at St. Michael's, Camden-town, conducted by the Rev. R. Rhodes Bristow, of Lewisham. Seven services were held during the day and numerous addresses were given. Wednesday was kept in similar fashion at St. James's, Paddington, where an elaborate daily scheme of work for the mission week has already been announced. Three days of preparation will be observed at St. Stephen's, Westbourne-park, where the Revs. H. Chapman, W. Robinson, S. Hooper, and P. Collins will act as missioners. At St. Mark's, Notting-hill, a preliminary service was held last week, the Hon. and Rev. E. Carr Glyn giving an address. The Rev. E. P. Nicholas, vicar of Worfield, will be assisted in the mission at St. Mark's by the vicar, the Rev. W. E. Emmett.

Mr. Douglas Horsfall, in memory of his late father, has built the Church of St. Agnes, Sefton-park, Liverpool, and the edifice is now completed and ready for use. In connection with the consecration of the church by the Bishop of Liverpool, a series of services have been announced, the preachers at which belong to the High Church party and the Rev. A. H. Mackonochie. When these arrangements were announced twenty-four beneficed clergy in the diocese sent a memorial to the Bishop, urging that he should re-fix or postpone the consecration until there was an assurance that the Church of St. Agnes should not be used for Ritualistic purposes; and with reference to the preachers, saying they hoped his Lordship would see his way to inhibit convicted breakers of the law from preaching or officiating in his diocese. To this memorial the Bishop of Liverpool has sent a reply in the course of which he says:—

"The two points which you press upon my notic
appear to be these:—Firstly, whether it is my dut
to consecrate the new Church of St. Agnes at all
secondly, whether it is my duty to prohibit any c
the clergymen who are announced to preach in
course of sermons following the consecration fror
officiating in my diocese. On both these points I a
willing to speak my mind. The question before me
you will please to remember, is simply this—Wha
is my official duty? 1. I fail to see that I shoul
take up ground which could be supported by law c
reason if I refused to consecrate St. Agnes' Church
I ask your attention to the following facts:—Whe
the erection of St. Agnes' Church was first propose
the gentleman who has munificently built it i
memory of his father distinctly assured me, in repl
to a plain question which I put to him, that it wa
not his wish or intention to build a church i
which the law would be broken and consequen
trouble given to the Bishop. I have no reaso
to suppose that this assurance will be forgotten
And this is not all. As patron he als
undertook to submit to me the name of the fir
incumbent whom he might wish to appoint to the ne
church in order that I might make any inquiries tha
I thought fit to make about him. In due time
submitted to me the name of the clergyman whom
proposed to appoint. I have seen that clergyma
spoken plainly to him, and made inquiries about hi
and I have found no reason to suppose that he will
anything contrary to the law of the Church as la
down by the Queen's Courts. Under these circum
stances, I am unable to see how I could refuse
consecrate St. Agnes' Church on the ground of you
suspicion that something may possibly be done the
at some future time which the law has forbidden.
With regard to prohibiting any of the preache
of the sermons which have been announc
to follow the consecration, I cannot see suf
cient grounds for taking such a course. Wha
ever I may think about the opinions and pa
history of some of the preachers whose nam
appeared in the list as originally announced, and t
painful strifes and legal proceedings to which th
have given occasion, there are certain facts whi
admit of no dispute. To these facts I invite yo
attention. Every one of the preachers to whom
specially refer holds an episcopal licence, and not o
of them, whatever may have been the case in pa
time, is under inhibition, prohibition, or sentence
condemnation. Each of them comes into this dioce
in order to preach a single sermon on a special oc
sion. If I were to interfere with any one of th
and forbid his preaching I believe I should take u
position in which neither law, custom, nor pub
opinion would support me. My business is not
make laws, but to administer them."

The consecration of the church took place on We
nesday (Festival of St. Agnes, Virgin and Marty
the ceremony being a most impressive one. It beg
at eleven o'clock, and did not end till close upon t
o'clock. After the congregation and choir had tak
their places, the Bishop received a petition from t
founder of the church praying his Lordship to con
crate the new church. Dr. Ryle declared that
was ready to consecrate the church according to t
prayer of the petition. He then proceeded to t
consecration and dedication of the church, walki
in procession from the chancel to the west end of t
church and back again, followed by the clergy a
his officials, the Bishop and clergy repeating alt
nately the 24th Psalm. Having returned to t
chancel, and the Bishop having taken his se
the deed of conveyance was presented to h
and he placed it on the altar. Standing
the north side, he then said the usual colle
in the Consecration Office, in which he asked Go
blessing on that their undertaking. After

Lordship had said several other prayers proper to the occasion, the sentence of consecration was read by his direction, and Matins followed, the Lessons being read by Archdeacon Denison and the late Bishop of Honolulu. The metrical version of Psalm c., "All people that on earth do dwell," followed the collect for grace, after which the vicar proceeded with the service to the end of the general thanksgiving, when the Bishop offered a prayer beseeching blessings on the founder of the church and his family. This part of the morning service being concluded, the hymn, "Lord whose Temple once did glisten," was sung, and then succeeded the ante-communion. The Epistle was read by Canon Eyre, and Archdeacon Bardsley read the Gospel. After the Nicene Creed, the Bishop preached, taking for his text the words—"They went up into another room." In the course of his sermon he insisted upon the importance of Christian unity, and said that all ought to be thankful for the freedom and liberty permitted in the worship of the present day. After the sermon the alms were collected, the offertory sentences being read by Canon Clarke, and the Prayer for the Church Militant was read by the Bishop, who then pronounced the Benediction, the service concluding with the hymn, "Faith of our Fathers," which was stated in the form of service to be the favourite hymn of Mr. Robert Horsfall. At the conclusion of the service the principal clergy and laity, who had been present at the ceremony were entertained at luncheon by Mr. Douglas Horsfall at the Adelphi Hotel.

The charge of riotous behaviour in St. Anne's Church, Hoxton, was brought on Monday at Worship-street Police-court against George S. Ryder, aged thirty-nine, schoolkeeper, of the Board school, Hammond-square, Hoxton; and Robert T. Draper, aged thirty, a warehouseman. They were further charged with having disturbed and disquieted the Rev. William M. Puttock, vicar, while about to perform Divine service. From the statement made on behalf of the vicar, it appeared that Ryder was a churchwarden and Draper a sexton at the church. Since November there had been a dispute between the churchwarden and the clergy concerning some curtains near the chancel. The vicar had once been called upon by Ryder, who objected to the curtains, to pull them down, but this was not done. Mr. Puttock before the service on Sunday evening went into the church and saw the two struggling together at the side of the choir, Ryder striking the sexton. There had been a struggle, and some curtains near the choir had been torn, the amount of damage being £2. Maria Craufield said that she saw Ryder pull back the curtain. Draper spoke to him, and Ryder and a Mr. and Mrs. Kensitt and two others pulled down the curtains. Draper tried to prevent this, and Ryder struck Draper, who fell. Ryder held him down till the vicar came up. Afterwards the police were sent for. She believed the curtains were used to make a confessional. Ryder pulled the curtains to expose the box. Draper tried to pull them to. Witness could not say if Draper pulled Ryder off the chair, but witness saw him push Ryder, and he hit Draper in self-defence. Mr. Richard Apps, vicar's warden, said that shortly before the commencement of the service Ryder asked him about the boxes for the offertory. He also asked witness if he was going to take it that night. On his replying "Certainly," Ryder said, "You do so at your peril; you're nothing here." Witness told him the Ecclesiastical Court would decide that. Afterwards Ryder went to the place near the choir, and attempted to throw back the curtains. Draper was there, and witness expected a disturbance and went for a constable. The Rev. C. J. Oliphant, curate at the church, who witnessed the scuffle, was asked what the curtains were for, but he declined to answer, and the question was put, "Is the space screened off used as a confessional?" He replied, "It has nothing to do with me. I never used it for that purpose, but the vicar has seen people in it privately." In the morning two or three persons were in the habit of going into the "confessional." Ryder, he added, had threatened to remove a crucifix, which he objected to. The magistrate, Mr. Bushby, said that there was no evidence that the damage was wilful. He thought there was evidence as to the misconduct, which under the Act was termed indecent, in a church. He suggested that Ryder should promise not to interfere further, but pursue his appeal to the proper quarter, and that the charge should be withdrawn. This course was adopted. John Kensitt, aged thirty-three, a bootmaker, was then charged with brawling in the church. The charge arose out of the same event, and the evidence was pretty much the same, but the principal allegation against him was that he had called out loudly in the church, "All seats free." Ultimately, Mr. Bushby decided that Kensitt had violated the Act, and fined him 40s. On behalf of Ryder, it was contended that he had gone here to insist on his right to keep open the space in question for the people of the church. He had carried out his intention in the morning, but in the evening had been obstructed by a "subordinate officer," and that had brought about a scene to be regretted in any church. Mr. Ryder, however, contended that the vicar was to blame for what had happened, as he had sought to make innovations to which the parishioners objected. No vicar or vestryman had a right to interfere with the churchwarden in his arrangements for the accommodation of the parishioners. Moreover, the scene that had taken place was not during the celebration of Divine service. Mr. Bushby said that the statute did not limit the offence to the period of the celebration of Divine service. He, however, felt that he must acquit Ryder of any intention to create a disturbance. He remarked that a churchwarden would very much overrate his authority if he supposed that when his view of what was proper and decent was in collision with that of the vicar, he was at liberty to enforce his views. The law on that point was clear. If a clergyman was guilty of introducing any irregularity, a churchwarden had no authority to interfere to forcibly prevent it. He (Mr. Bushby) had not to decide whether the curtains in question had or had not been wrongly placed in the church. If the churchwarden thought so he could not enforce his view of the matter. His appeal was to the Bishop of the diocese.

George Thomas Coldbeck, a well-dressed man, who described himself as an evangelist, of the Rose and Crown Coffee Palace, Knightsbridge, was charged at Westminster Police-court on Thursday, with maliciously damaging a brass cross, the property of the vicar and churchwardens of St. Peter's, Eaton-square. Mr. Stewart appeared on behalf of the Rev. John Storr, the vicar. Mr. Robert M. Roberts, assistant organist at St. Peter's Church, deposed that on Wednesday afternoon he was playing the voluntary after the service, and just as the congregation had left he heard a noise in the chancel. Turning round to ascertain the cause he saw the prisoner leap on to the altar and overthrow the cross which was placed there. He immediately walked hurriedly from the church, and witness proceeded to the vestry to inform the clergy of what had occurred. Coldbeck was given into custody by their direction. Prisoner said he did not leap on the altar in the manner described by the witness. Mr. Roberts explained that the altar table was over 3ft. from the ground, and the prisoner jumped on it and then knelt. Inspector Adams, of the B Division, said he took the charge against the accused, who appeared to be very strange in his manner. Before answering questions he tossed up a coin and looked at it. He spoke in a very excited manner about religious matters, and gave witness the impression that he was not right in his mind. On being shown a letter bearing his signature, which had been left the previous day at the residence of the vicar, he at once acknowledged it to be in his handwriting, and added that he delivered it personally. Mr. Safford, the chief clerk, read the letter, which was addressed to the vicar, and which contained the following phrases:—"I saw with regret a cross on your communion-table. . . . Looking to external things in order to have devotion quickened is not a very spiritual plan. To look thus to material things is carnal, and the carnal mind is enmity against God. May God grant that the cross (material) will be removed directly from your church." Mr. D'Eyncourt asked if anything was known of the prisoner's antecedents. Inspector Adams said Coldbeck had conducted mission services at Knightsbridge until a few months ago, but he was dismissed on account of his strange manner. During prayer or address he would suddenly spin a coin and refer to it before resuming his speech. Dr. Thomas Neville, of Pimlico-road, divisional surgeon of police, stated that he examined the defendant while in custody, but found no definite indication of insanity; he was peculiar, but his answers were coherent. Witness could not say he was of unsound mind. The defendant said he wished to address the Court. Many useful men, he remarked, had been eccentric, as he was. He threw the cross from the communion-table because he considered it a remnant of a black superstition. Mr. Frederick Churchill, surgeon, of Cranley-gardens, Brompton, said he had known the defendant about two years. He was in very delicate health, was of excitable temperament, and at times mentally affected. Mr. D'Eyncourt remanded the prisoner for a week, so that the prison surgeon might report as to the state of his mind.

The Rev. C. F. Gunton, curate of St. John's, Cheetham, whom the Bishop of Manchester has declined to appoint to the living in succession to the Rev. T. W. M. Lund, delivered an address on that subject on Sunday week. He said that the Bishop did not believe the chief allegation against him, for his Lordship wrote:—"I would be the last to brand you with infidelity, but I say that the utterance of these unbalanced views preclude me as a Bishop from presenting you to the chief pastorship of a parish." His Lordship has also written to him as follows:—

"I send the paper which you read before the Clergy Society. I also send a copy of your letter to ——, which, however, I have not read as a whole to any one, though I did read a sentence or two out of it—those in which you say the great sentences of the Nicene Creed which are inserted specially to maintain the divinity of Christ are equally applicable to ourselves. I have read this sentence to ——, who came to me as friends of yours, merely to show them that I was not judging you by hearsay or rumour, but by your own carefully written words. I have also had before me your printed address on Lady-day. I see running through all these documents the same conception of our Lord Jesus Christ, which does not appear to me to be reconcilable either with the great dogmatic passages of the New Testament to which I called your attention at our last interview, or with the Nicene Creed, or with the doctrinal Articles of the Church of England."

Mr. Gunton said the Clergy Society was a privileged one. His paper was written for the special purpose of bringing forward a special aspect of Christian truth, in order to provoke discussion upon it. The meeting was distinctly private; and the members of the society had always distinctly understood that nothing said at its meetings was to be carried beyond the walls of the room in which they met. The second document was equally priviledged, partial, and private. A lady of the congregation wrote to ask him his opinion on the humanity of Christ. He gave his opinion in a private letter; that letter was sent to the Bishop unknown to him. The third document was an address which was given in that church. Did those documents, private, privileged, partial as they were, express his opinions? He answered that they represented one side of his opinions; one set of his views. They stated accurately what he believed on a certain aspect of truth. They were all one-sided, and each represented one and the same side of his faith. The words that the Bishop referred to from the Nicene Creed he held to. He would read part of the letter he (Mr. Gunton) wrote to the lady. She had asked, "Why do you try to strip our Lord Jesus of all His glory?" He replied thus in the letter:—

"However much I may have failed in the attempt, my earnest endeavour is and has for years been to show forth His glory on every occasion. A leading sentence in most of my late addresses has been: Jesus Christ is the head of humanity, the Prince of men, the Son of God. Most mistakenly do you charge me with making Him such a one as yourself and myself. I ever try to teach myself and others that, on quite the other hand, we must try to make ourselves such as He. There are not two Gods, and whatever was of God in Jesus Christ was certainly 'equal to the Father.' Just as in you and me, if there be any of God in us, it is most certainly 'God of God, Light of Light, very God of very God, begotten, not made, being of one substance with the Father.' Jesus Christ is now, as He ever was, one with the Father, in the same sense that you and I are one with the Father whenever we are good."

As to the paper read before the Clergy Society, the Bishop made only one remark—that there were one or two little points he could not understand; and upon these explanation was asked for and given. The other document, which might be in the hands of some present, was the printed Lady-day address. He would read that part which the Bishop objected to:—

"In Mary, the mother of Jesus, we have a type of that character 'of which the Christ is for ever to be born.' She was pure and gentle, and when she became a mother the influence of her nature and character was transmitted to her child. The Holy Spirit that overshadowed her acted upon her Son, and He has become, through the power of that same Spirit, the Saviour of all that know Him. But the miracle of the Incarnation of a true Son of Man may take place continually—it ought to take place each time a child is born into the world: and it would do so more frequently if more women were true to their type of womanhood, were pure and gentle in soul and life; for such the Christ is born. To all women who love faithful purity of soul, and practise gentle charity of life, the Holy Spirit comes, the power of the Highest overshadows them, and of such are Saviours born to mankind. Well has a wise man said, 'Blessed is that man whose own mother has made all mothers sacred to him.' May we not say to-night, 'Blessed is that woman whose purity of heart has enabled her to see God and to know Him, and to love Him, and who looks upon her children as God's children, intrusted to her to nurse and to train for their Father's business.' I am not surprised that Mary so carefully instilled into the mind of Jesus, 'My Son, never forget God is thy Father.' I only grieve that so many mothers fail to impress the same saving truth upon their children's hearts."

He (Mr. Gunton) had yet to learn that that was either an unchristian or an uncatholic sentiment. He desired publicly to challenge contradiction to the statement which he was about to make. No one in the diocese of Manchester, cleric or lay, believed more strongly than he did in the divinity of Christ, The members of that congregation would support him in that statement. He appealed to them whether he had not for nearly ten years from that pulpit taught them, at least tried to show them, that Christ was the divinest of all that we know? Had he not always taught them that Christ was God manifest in the flesh? His contention with the Bishop was that the Bishop had not believed his word. He might use a stronger term, but he refrained. He had told the Bishop what religious views he held, but the Bishop had acted as though he did not believe him. Some of them would want to know what were his (Mr. Gunton's) intentions for the future, and he thought the interest they had shown in him was sufficient justification for him speaking on such subjects that morning. Three main lines seemed to open out before him. Firstly, he might remain on as curate at St. John's as long as he possibly could; secondly, he might seek another curacy, with no hope of presentment to a chief pastorship; thirdly, he might earn his daily bread in some other way than as a public minister of the Church of England. He did not know yet which of those three lines God wished him to follow; he should therefore wait; his prayer meanwhile was, "Speak, Lord, for Thy servant heareth."

## EDUCATIONAL.

A meeting of the Metropolitan Board Teachers' Association, which numbers 2,300 members, was held at Exeter Hall on Saturday, under the chairmanship of Mr. T. R. Pitt, B.A., headmaster of the Ben Jonson School, Stepney, the president of the association. In addition to a large attendance of teachers, Mrs. Westlake, Miss Davenport-Hill, Miss Helen Taylor, Sir E. Hay Currie, Dr. Gladstone, the Rev. T. D. C. Morse, Mr. B. D. Olding, Mr. Bevan, Mr. G. C. Whiteley, Mr. W. Roston-Bourke, and Mr. Heller, members of the London School Board, were present. The Chairman in the course of his presidential address stated that the association had recently passed a resolution on the subject of the existence of overpressure in the schools of the London School Board generally approving the report of Dr. Crichton-Browne, who had pointed out that evils were beginning to appear which were undoubtedly the result of overwork. The investigation of the subject had been undertaken by men who were only in part qualified to inquire into it, and who had not invoked the aid which that association as a representative body could have given them. The sub-committee appointed by the representative managers were quick to consider, quick in coming to a decision, and not backward in allowing that decision to be published, but the best of managers took only a cursory glance at the schools they had to superintend, and had not consulted those who could give them the opinion of any but themselves. A committee of the Board were doing the same work in a slower if not wiser fashion. He maintained that the knowledge possessed by teachers was necessary to a proper investigation, and that knowledge could only be secured by examining exponents of educational opinion selected from the officers of the National Union of Elementary Teachers and the Metropolitan Board Teachers' Association. That in many cases the pupils in their schools were overworked was undoubted. A system which attempted to force all scholars forward at a uniform rate, regardless of their mental, physical, and intellectual capacities, must give rise to overpressure. When the Education Department were framing the New Code they were asked, in the name of the teachers throughout the country, to allow the maximum grant to be given for 75 per cent. of passes. Had this been conceded, the need for agitation would not have arisen. A recommendation from the teachers to allow a withdrawal of 10 per cent. without detriment to the merit valuation was likewise ignored; but it must practically be adopted now, and the teachers, instead of being grateful to the head of the Department, had simply to thank themselves and Dr. Crichton-Browne. At Leicester this year the profession was still anxious to conciliate Mr. Mundella, and suggested that managers should be allowed to withdraw from inspection, if thought desirable, all scholars who had not made 300 attendances in the year; but neither this nor a lower number had been accepted. Then arose the demand for freedom of classification which the teachers almost felt to be coming. Whatever potential harm there might be in the overpressure agitation, up to the present time it had been in his (Mr. Pitt's) opinion productive of nothing but good. (1.) It had taught inspectors to be more considerate; (2), it had enabled managers to insist, without fear of loss of grant, on the right of withdrawal; (3), it had caused the Board to denounce putting undue strain on the pupils; (4), it had reformed the mode of assessing reports adopted by the School Management Committee; (5), it had made the school a more pleasant place than it was some time ago. He only alluded to overpressure on the teacher, because of its reaction upon the taught. If they showed him an overtasked master or mistress, he would point out to them an uncomfortable school. In the case of the teacher, perhaps, it was not the work that killed, but the worry; and no man could perform his work cheerfully and well whose professional existence was often at stake, and over whom the sword of Damocles was suspended by the single hair of an inspector's whim, a Board member's dislike, or the proverbial want of conscience and consideration displayed by a public Board.

Mr. Sydney Buxton, M.P. (Chairman of the Committee of Representative Managers of London Board Schools), has written to the School Board a letter containing a report of a committee appointed to inquire into the question of alleged overpressure in Board Schools in London. That committee (consisting of a number of clergymen and ladies—thirteen in all) report—"1. That they are convinced that the children are, as a whole, not only educationally, but physically, much the better for attending school. 2. At the same time, there is evidence that under conditions (on the one hand where the child is underfed, suffers from bad health, defective intellect, long-standing neglect or irregularity; and, on the other hand, where the child is over-excitable, too eager or anxious), some overstrain does occasionally occur. But the cases of overpressure are proportionally not numerous, nor is the evil widespread. 3. They believe that much has been done, and more will in the future be done, by the New Code to prevent overpressure. 4. But they think that the New Code cannot produce the result intended unless it is administered in spirit as well as in letter, and they do not think that this is always the case at present." The committee in a number of recommendations say that "as a general rule they do not think home-lessons desirable," and endorse the Board's recent circular, which "absolutely prohibits 'keeping in' except for punishment;" as to under-feeding and irregularity, they say both "largely conduce to such overpressure as exists," and that the "first subject is now being considered by a council appointed for the purpose; the second one is largely depending on the administration of the compulsory powers of the Board and on the personal influence of the teachers."

The 25th annual dinner of the past and present students of King's College took place on Tuesday evening in the College Dining Hall. Archdeacon Farrar, in the unavoidable absence of the Lord Chancellor, presided, and the company included the Dean of Wells, General Sir Richard Wilbraham, Mr. E. Clarke, Q.C., M.P., Dr. T. Lambert Mears, Dr. N. Tirard, the Rev. Dr. Stokoe, headmaster of King's College School, General Sir J. H. Lefroy, Archdeacon Watkins, Dr. Priestley, Professor Leone Levi, Professor Hales, Mr. G. Ennis, Mr. J. Hennaman, Mr. W. E. Lines, and Mr. A. H. Crockford. The Chairman, in proposing the toast of "King's College," observed that he had been a student and a scholar of the college, and was now an associate and a fellow. He entered those halls as a boy of 16, and left as a youth of 19, and, therefore, whatever he had been able to achieve in life could be traced back to the impulse and the training he had received in the college. The students of his day, and he had no doubt the same was the case now, were saved from a good deal of the fret and push and worry of incessant placings and incessant competitions. That great Juggernaut car of cram and emulous competition, before which the English nation was now throwing its children by thousands, to have all the finest qualities crushed out beneath its ponderous wheels, if it rolled at all at King's College, rolled with a rumble rather less jarring and rather less monotonous than was now common. Many of the students of former days had since, thanks to the training they received in King's College, become profitable members of the Church and commonwealth. Sir R. Wilbraham and the Rev. Dr. T. H. Stokoe responded, the Rev. Prebendary Wace, the principal, being absent through ill-health. Mr. J. Parkins gave "The Professors and Lecturers," and Professors Hales and Leone Levi replied. Other toasts followed, including that of "The Old Students," which was proposed by Mr. E. F. Wesley, and to which the Dean of Wells and Mr. E. Clarke, Q.C., M.P., responded.

A special meeting of the council, governors, and constituents of the University College of Wales was held in London on Tuesday, for the purpose mainly of considering a revised scheme for the management of the institution. Lord Aberdare presided, and among those present were—Mr. Henry Richard, M.P., Mr. Stuart Rendel, M.P., Mr. Puleston, M.P., Mr. Lewis Moses, hon. sec., Mr. Stephen Edwards, treasurer, and Mr. J. R. Rogers, secretary. After a long discussion the scheme for amending the constitution was adopted. Among the new provisions are clauses providing that no gift for theological or religious purposes, or having any theological condition attached thereto, shall be accepted on behalf of the college; that one of the objects of the college shall be to provide, when expedient and practicable, such technical or other instruction as may be of immediate service in professional and commercial life; and that female students shall be admissible to all the benefits and emoluments of the college, and women shall be eligible to sit on the Governing Body, on the Council, or Senate. The Court of Governors is to include the Lords-Lieutenant of the counties of Cardigan, Carmarthen, Pembroke, Brecon, Radnor, Montgomery, and Merioneth, representatives in the House of Commons of constituencies in these counties, the mayor of each municipal borough therein, and the chairman of every Local Board representing a population of not less than 1,000 inhabitants in the said counties, and also representatives of School Boards, as well as three persons to be nominated by the Hebdomadal Council of Oxford, three by the Senate of Cambridge, three by the Senate of the University of London, three by the Senate of the Uni versity of Wales, three women to be nominated from time to time by the Governing Body, and two Professors of the College to be nominated by the Senate. It was resolved to issue a special appeal for subscriptions to complete the college buildings at Cardiff, and Mr. Stuart Rendel, M.P., was requested to resume negotiations with the Government with the view to obtaining a grant on equal terms for Cardiff and Bangor.

The matriculation returns of Edinburgh University for the past year show that the aggregate number of students who matriculated during the year was 3,401, as against 3,396 during the previous year. These were divided between the different faculties as follows :—In the Faculty of Arts there were 1,064 students; in the Faculty of Divinity, 113; in the Faculty of Law, 500; and in the Faculty of Medicine, 1,724. The percentage proportion of students entering the several faculties is thus shown :—In Arts, 31·2 per cent.; in Divinity, 3·2; in Law, 14·7 and in Medicine, 50·67 per cent. The entries in the register show that of the 1,724 students in the latter faculty 689, or 39·4 per cent., were from Scotland; 605, or 35·1 per cent., from England; 44, or 2·6 per cent., from Ireland; 104, or 6·3 per cent., from India; 247, or 14·3 per cent., from the different British colonies; and 34, or 1·9 per cent., from foreign countries. The proportion of students on the register proceeding to graduation was—in the Faculty of Arts (including science), 1 in 8; in the Faculty in Divinity, 1 in 6; in the Faculty of Law, 1 in 83; of the Faculty of Medicine, 1 in 7.

The following resolution has been unanimously passed at a meeting of the Fulham Board of Works :

That inasmuch as the School Board for London rate amounts to nearly 9d. in the pound, and the payment thereof presses heavily upon the ratepayers, this Board is of opinion that the time has now arrived when the Government should take steps to inquire into the expenditure of such Board, with a view of impressing upon the members the desirability of their exercising great economy in the future.

Mr. Williams, the mover, remarked that if they were not careful the rate would grow to 1s. 1d. in the pound.

## THE COURT.

The Queen, the Duchess of Albany, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Albert Victor of Wales, and the members of the Royal Household, attended Divine service at Osborne on Sunday morning. The Rev. Henry White, M.A., Chaplain of the Savoy and Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen, officiated.

On Monday morning Prince Albert Victor of Wales, attended by the Rev. J. Dalton, C.M.G., left for Cambridge. The Duchess of Albany, Princess Alice, and the infant Duke of Albany, left for Claremont, attended by the Hon. Mrs. R. Moreton and Sir Robert Collins, K.C.B.

On Sunday morning the Prince and Princess of Wales, accompanied by Prince George and Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud, and attended by the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Household, were present at Divine service at the church of St. Mary Magdalene, Sandringham. The Rev. F. Hervey, M.A., chaplain to the Queen, domestic chaplain to the Prince and Princess of Wales, and rector of Sandringham, officiated, assisted by the Rev. Canon Fleming, Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen, who preached the sermon.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

The Rev. J. E. Rudd, Rector of Covenham St. Mary, writes :—"The aspect of the ensuing month of February is not favourable to fair weather. The temperature during the first week may be milder than in January, but the weather will be rough, stormy, tempestuous, and disastrous. The aspect of the *second* day is exceptionally stormy :—

"Foul weather is no news ; hail, rain, and snow
Are now expected and esteemed no woe :
Nay, 'tis an omen bright, the yeomen say,
If Phœbus hides his face the second day."

"A clear Candlemas skins the peasant :
A cloudy Candlemas makes him a nobleman."

"Si le deuxième de Février
Le soleil apparait entier,
L'ours, estonné à la lumière,
Se va remettre en sa tanière :
Et l'homme ménager prend soin
De faire rasserer son foin :
Car l'hyver, tout ainsi que l'ours,
Séjourne aussi quarante jours."

"Febrar cürt, malan lungh"—*i.e.*, February is short, its discomfort long.

"The interval between the 15th and the 28th is likely to be exceedingly cold, and at intervals rough and stormy. The second, third, fourth, eleventh, and nineteenth will be exceptionally stormy days."

Special instructions have been sent to the Governors of the Eastern Colonies for their guidance in enforcing the provisions of the Foreign Enlistment Act during the hostilities between France and China.

Mr. Bright, M.P., in the course of a letter to Mr. Northy, of Newquay, Cornwall, writes :—"Our national morality is not such as I should wish to see it. Have you read or seen or do you possess a work which I value very highly, Dymond's *Essays on the Principles of Morality*? It was written by Jonathan Dymond, of Exeter, who died in 1828 or 1829. I know no better book in our language dealing with morals as applied to nations. If you have not got the book I will send it to you. There is much in it that will give you pleasure. As the world becomes more Christian this book will be more read and his name more revered."

Lord Coleridge, at the Norfolk Assizes on Tuesday, in charging the grand jury, said there had been for the last ten years a steady diminution in crime throughout England and Wales. The actual number of criminals in England was somewhat less now than between forty and fifty years ago. Considering that the population of England and Wales in that time had increased by nine or ten millions, the proportional decrease in crime was very great indeed. Whether it was due to the general advance of prosperity in the country, or the advance of education, or the advance of temperance, or all these things put together, he knew not, but it was a matter of fact that crime in England was decreasing.

The following is an analysis of last year's collections in aid of the London Hospital Sunday Fund :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Church of England | £25,021 | 17 | 7 |
| Congregationalists | 2,101 | 17 | 0 |
| Baptists | 1,102 | 0 | 11 |
| Wesleyans | 1,057 | 1 | 6 |
| Jews | 919 | 7 | 8 |
| Presbyterians | 708 | 2 | 2 |
| Roman Catholics | 522 | 19 | 6 |
| Unitarians | 245 | 5 | 4 |
| Society of Friends | 161 | 10 | 10 |
| Greek Church | 105 | 6 | 0 |
| Swedenborgians | 91 | 3 | 9 |
| Methodists (United Free) | 53 | 10 | 11 |
| German Lutherans | 49 | 13 | 6 |
| Church of Scotland | 49 | 13 | 6 |
| Catholic Apostolic | 29 | 13 | 5 |
| Methodists (Primitive) | 23 | 4 | 11 |
| Methodists (Welsh Calvinistic) | 28 | 5 | 1 |
| Various | 514 | 8 | 7 |
| | £32,784 | 9 | 7 |

The litigation between Mrs. Weldon and M. Rivière came before the Master of the Rolls and Lords Justices Cotton and Lindley on Wednesday. An application for a new trial having been abandoned, Mrs. Weldon had entered an appeal against an order of Mr. Justice Wills staying execution. M. Rivière had in the meantime sent on his cheque for the costs, and Mrs. Weldon now applied for £2 which she had paid for setting down the appeal. This, M. Rivière, at the suggestion of the Court, paid, incidentally stating that the litigation had cost him £1,600.

A telegram announces the death of the Right Rev. Dr. Matthew Quinn, Roman Catholic Bishop of Bathurst. Deceased was in his 64th year, having been born in county Kildare in May, 1821. He was educated in Rome at the Propaganda and Irish Colleges, where he studied for ten years. Dr. Quinn was ordained priest in 1845 at St. John's Lateran, and was consecrated Bishop in Dublin by Cardinal Cullen on Nov. 14, 1865. The diocese of Bathurst is a very extensive one, having twenty-nine priests, and extending to the borders of South Australia and Queensland, being divided from the diocese of Maitland by the Macquarie, and from the diocese of Goulburn by the Lachlan, Murrumbidgee, and Murray.

Cardinal Manning, who was unable through indisposition to be present on Wednesday night at the annual gathering of the Roman Catholics at Birmingham, sent an address which was read for him. The subject was "Liberalism." His Eminence said he had no contention with the broad, equal Liberalism of that just, benign, and tolerant race of men who had been foremost in this country the last eighty or 100 years, and who had brought upon our land a reign of justice and equality ; men who were resolved to deprive no man of his liberty so long as he did not abuse it, and to violate no man's conscience in religion or in his duty to himself or his children. There was, however, apparently springing up among us an aggressive Liberalism borrowed from the theorist and constitution-mongers of France in its worst period. It was a policy not founded on the needs and desires of the people, but upon the abstract theories and political ideas of Pagan Republicans, filtered through the pedantry of the French Revolution. Such Liberalism could possess itself of Christian England only by a conquest worse than Scandinavian or Norman.

At the meeting of the Metropolitan Asylums Board on Saturday, the complaints as to the management of the convalescent camp at Darenth were taken into consideration. The Chairman, Mr. Galsworthy, having given a narrative of recent events, and having commented on some correspondence on the subject, stated that the solicitor to the Board had made his report on the matter. It was resolved that this report be referred to the General Purposes Committee, with power to take such action as they may deem expedient.

About three thousand persons assembled in front of the Royal Exchange on Saturday to consider the condition of the unemployed poor; but a large proportion of them were not apparently of the needy working classes. They were addressed, among others, by Mr. Henry George, who declared that to attribute the existing depression in trade to over-production was "all humbug," and that the real cause of the want of work was that the natural means of employment—the land—was shut up. Among the resolutions passed was one demanding a restitution to the people of their birthright in the land.

The Holyhead steamer *Admiral Moorsom*, belonging to the London and North-Western Railway Company, has been wrecked by collision in the Irish Sea. Whilst crossing from Dublin with passengers and crew, numbering thirty-five, and a quantity of live stock, she was run into by the American ship *Santa Clara*, which carried away her paddle-box, masts, and funnel, and so completely disabled her that the passengers and crew took to the boats, the captain having fallen or jumped overboard. Fourteen men in a boat were picked up by the *Santa Clara* and taken to Holyhead. Subsequently five persons, including a woman and child, were taken off the wreck of the *Admiral Moorsom* when it was on its beam ends, and landed at Queenstown. The small boat, containing eleven survivors, was afterwards picked up off the Irish coast by a schooner which had passed Point Lynas *en route* for Liverpool. The news caused the greatest excitement in the town, as all hope of further rescues had been practically abandoned. Those still missing are Captain Weekes and William Abbott, the second mate, who fell overboard before the two vessels were separated. Of the eleven passengers all are rescued with the exception of Mr. Wooldridge, the cattle dealer, who was crushed between the lifeboat and the steamer's sponson, a soldier, and another man, whose names are unknown. From the narratives of survivors it would appear that the course of the *Admiral Moorsom* was shifted to keep clear of another vessel, on passing at the stern of which the steamer was run into by the *Santa Clara*, which had not been previously noticed.

Although no active operations take place at the Channel Tunnel, the works are very carefully attended by a regular staff of workmen. The whole of the machinery, with the exception of the compressed-air locomotive for use in the tunnel remains on the spot, and is kept in order, so that the operations might be resumed at the shortest notice. The compressed-air pumps are used twice or three times a week, to enable an examination of the heading to be made. This, to all appearance, is in precisely the same condition as when the works were in full operation. The quantity of water which finds its way into the entire length of the heading, nearly three-quarters of a mile, is remarkably small.

In London last week 2,876 births and 1,855 deaths were registered, both having exceeded by 42 the average numbers in the corresponding weeks of the last ten years. The annual death-rate per thousand of the population was 23. Forty-seven persons died from small-pox, 27 from measles, 21 from scarlet fever, 14 from diphtheria, 40 from whooping-cough, 8 from enteric fever, and 8 from dysentery. To the 47 deaths from small-pox must be added those of 23 London residents from this disease recorded in the Metropolitan Asylums Hospitals. At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, the mean reading of the barometer last week was 29·56 in. The mean temperature was 35·1 deg., and 3·2 deg. below the average in the corresponding week of twenty years. The mean showed an excess on Sunday, the 11th inst., but was below the average throughout the remainder of the week. Rain fell on six days to the aggregate amount of 0·27 of an inch. The duration of registered bright sunshine in the week was 1·4 hours, against 6·6 hours at Glynde Place, Lewes.

Lady Catherine Georgiana Barrington, sister of the Earl of Chichester and of the Bishop of Norwich, died on Sunday at St. Leonards-on-Sea, Sussex. She was the fifth daughter of Thomas, second Earl of Chichester, by his marriage with Lady Mary Henrietta Osborne, eldest daughter of Francis, fifth Duke of Leeds, and was born in July, 1814. She married, in 1837, the Hon. and Rev. Lowther John Barrington, rector of Watton, Herts, and honorary canon of St. Albans, sixth son of the fifth Viscount Barrington, by whom she had a family of three sons and a daughter

Yesterday week being the thirty-sixth anniversary of the formation of the Irish Church Missions Society, was set apart for prayer by the London Executive. The central meeting was held in Exeter Hall. Capt. the Hon. Francis Maude, R.N., presided, and was supported by the secretaries, the Rev. H. W. Townsend and Mr. W. Pasley, Sir Arthur Cotton, General Lawler, Colonel Brooke, Mr. R. Nugent, the Rev. Canon Fowler, the Rev. C. Stirling, the Rev. H. J. Berguer, and the Rev. Nevile Sherbrooke. The Rev. H. W. Townsend, clerical secretary, said he was glad to be able to report that the income from associations and donations showed an increase of £738 on that of the year preceding, although in consequence of the legacies being less than usual the total income of £19,042 was short by £725 of that of last year. He regretted that the society's debt to its reserve fund now stood at £1,200, though no effort had been spared to economise expenditure. He appealed for donations to relieve the committee from the necessity of having frequently to decline requests from all parts of Ireland for the extension of their work.

The Protestant Educational Institute having addressed a communication to Lord Granville with regard to a recent announcement as to Mr. Errington's visit to the Vatican, the secretary (Dr. Badenoch) has received the following reply :—"*Foreign Office, January* 15, 1885.—Sir,—I am directed by Earl Granville to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 5th inst., in which you comment upon an announcement published in the *Standard* of that date, and assumed to refer to Roman Catholic missions in India, and inquire whether Mr. Errington represents in any way the opinion or intentions of Her Majesty's Government with respect to certain contemplated changes in the organisation of the Church of Rome in India. In reply, I am directed by his Lordship to state to you that no change has taken place in the position of Mr. Errington, which has been described more than once in Parliament. I am to add that Her Majesty's Government do not intefere in the internal arrangements of the Church of Rome, beyond discharging the necessary duty of preserving peace and preventing civic wrong within the Queen's dominions; but they would view with satisfaction any steps which should remove any well-founded grievance of Her Majesty's subjects in India.—I am, Sir, Your most obedient, humble servant, J. PAUNCEFOTE. Rev. G. R. Badenoch, LL.D., Secretary Protestant Educational Institution."

Sir Charles Dilke attended a *soirée* of the Bradford Chamber of Commerce on Tuesday. He devoted his remarks chiefly to the international commercial arrangements in progress or recently concluded with Spain, the Congo River, Turkey, Mexico, and Greece. He also reviewed the wool trade, dwelling upon the great change in recent years in the sources of our supply, and congratulated Yorkshiremen upon having held their own well in the manufacture of woollens and worsteds. He remarked that he was not one of those who gave the smallest countenance to the doctrine of protection. After eight months spent a few years ago in hard labour at picking to pieces the then proposed French tariff, he knew as much about protective tariffs as most Englishmen. He would advise any doubters in the room to reperuse the speech pronounced in 1879 in favour of fighting hostile tariffs with the weapon of free imports by no less a person than Lord Beaconsfield. Sir Charles agreed with Sir Matthew Ridley's recent speech, that it "would be neither possible nor fair by protection to bolster up any trade," which was a milder form of Mr. Bell's remark—"Fair trade is humbug." Sir Charles, in the latter part of his speech, referred to some remarks of the chairman relating to the Technical College, and said that such rapid progress had been made throughout Great Britain in the scientific teaching of technical knowledge that France had now more to learn from us in this respect than we had to learn from France. Sir Charles Dilke, responding subsequently to a vote of thanks for his address, said there were great incidental advantages to all nations in a policy of universal free trade; but we advocated free trade as the only policy which was not suicidal to ourselves. Some of the greatest foreign protectionists, like the late M. Thiers, had actually advocated an extreme form of protection, on the ground that their country was so likely to be at war with all the world that they should be prepared to make for themselves every article they could want, in case they should be cut off from the rest of the world.

Lady Wickham, sister of the Marquis of Huntly, while hunting with the Fitzwilliam Hounds on Tuesday, near Wansford, Northamptonshire, was thrown, and her horse fell upon her. Her Ladyship was removed in an unconscious condition to Orton Hall, where it was found that three of her ribs were broken, and that she was also suffering from concussion of the brain.

Messrs. Mayer and Co., of Munich, and 149, New Bond-street, London, solicit a visit to their showrooms, where they have always on view stained-glass windows and other objects of ecclesiastical art, executed for almost any part of the kingdom. Messrs. Mayer and Co. will have great pleasure in submitting designs and estimates for any window in contemplation, free of all charge.

CAUTION.—WATER FILTRATION.—The public are cautioned, before purchasing Filters, to see that what they buy are really water purifiers, and not mere strainers, which latter, although rendering water bright, do not remove the organic and mineral impurities. Filters professing to remove lime effectually are fallacy, as no filter yet invented will do so permanently, and al filters in which sponge is introduced are on the old system, for using which with the idea of removing organic matter (that usually productive of disease) the public were cautioned against, as being of no avail, in the instructions to the local boards of health by order of the Privy Council; and this caution is the more necessary as these filters are constantly advertised as a new patent, whereas the ONLY PATENTED FILTERS, containing nothing but the purest animal charcoal, are those supplied by the LONDON AND GENERAL WATER-PURIFYING COMPANY (Limited), 157, Strand (four doors from Somerset House), W.C.—Read "Water: its Impurities and Purification." Price 6d.

A single bee, with all its industry, energy, and the innumerable journeys it performs, will collect only about a teaspoonful (*i.e.*, one dose) of Hoge's Horehound Honey during one season. It would take thirty-two bees an entire season to fill one of the bottles of this wonderful, natural, and strongly medicinal remedy, which is supplied by any chemist at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Does not the contemplation of this, and the fact that the Right Honourable John Bright, Marie Roze, the Lord Mayor of London, and numbers of others, say Hoge's Horehound Honey cured them of bad coughs, chest complaints, &c., create an interest in the article and encourage you to try it.

METROPOLITAN FREE HOSPITAL.—The aggregate number of patients relieved during the week ending Jan. 17 was—medical 823, surgical 571; total 1,394, of which 645 were new cases.

EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*—Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in Packets, labelled—"JAMES EPPS and Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London."—Also makers of Epps's Chocolate Essence.

Anyone afflicted with stammering or stuttering should read a little book (written by a gentleman who cured himself after suffering for more than thirty years), to be had from the Author, Mr. B. Beasley, Green Bank House, Hall Green, near Birmingham, for 13 stamps.

### BIRTHS.

Jan. 8, at Alexandria, Egypt, the wife of Vicomte ANTOINE ZOGHEB, of a daughter.

Jan. 16, at 20, Grosvenor-place, the Countess STANHOPE, of a son.

Jan. 16, at Cressington Park, Liverpool, the wife of Commander F. A. WETHERALL, R.N., H.M.S. *Eagle*, of twin daughters.

Jan. 16, at Dufton Rectory, Penrith, the wife of the Rev. A. J. GOLDIE CURWEN, of a daughter.

Jan. 17, at Instow, N. Devon, the wife of Commander EDWARD CHICHESTER, R.N., of a son.

Jan. 18, at Berkhamstead, Lady RICHARD GROSVENOR, of a daughter.

Jan. 18, at Newham, Baldock, the wife of the Rev. CASTLE CLEARY, of a son.

Jan. 19, at Hillfield, Cockington, Torquay, the wife of THOMAS CRUMP LINDOP, M.A., Oxon, of a son.

Jan. 20, at Old Radford Vicarage, Nottingham, the wife of the Rev. C. LEA WILSON, of a son.

### MARRIAGES.

Dec. 24, at Rawal Pindi, Punjab, HENRY T. FERGUSON, M. Inst. C.E., to BEATRICE, daughter of the Rev. E. M. COLE, Vicar of Wetwang, Yorkshire.

Jan. 15, at All Saints' Church, Ennismore-gardens, FRANCIS TOLLEMACHE HALLIDAY, Captain late 24th Regiment, to KATHARINE MARY, eldest daughter of the late Rev. ROBERT GRAVES, M.A.

Jan. 15, at S. Thomas's, Portman-square, the Rev. JOSEPH DYER TOVEY, M.A., Preacher and Assistant of S. James's, Piccadilly, to ALICE MARY, youngest daughter of the late GEORGE CHEYNE, Esq., M.D., of Bryanston-street, and of Mexico.

On Jan. 15, at Ramsdale Church, Hants, CHARLES JONES NIXON, Barrister-at-law, of Addiscombe, Bournemouth, to ISABELLA JANE, eldest daughter of the Rev. J. FULLER, Vicar of Ramsdale.

Jan. 17, at Holy Trinity, Anerley, JOHN MARTYN MILNE, of Springfield, Catford, to DORA MARGARET, eldest daughter of the late Rev. M. W. W. JAMES, M.A., H.E.I.C.S.

On Jan. 20, at All Saints' Church, Plymouth, EDWARD FORTESCUE WRIGHT, to CONSTANCE HENRIETTA, seventh daughter of the late Rev. JOHN HAWKINS HEXT, Vicar of King's Teignton, Devon.

On Jan. 20, at S. Paul's, Brighon, the Rev. WILLIAM SCOTT, of Cowley, St. John, Oxford, to MARY HERBERT, daughter of the late Major HERBERT BEAVER, H.E.I.C.S.

### DEATHS.

Oct. 1, on board ship *Loch Fergus*, from a fall from aloft, HARRY PERCY WARREN, only son of the Rev. P. S. Warren, Vicar of Wanborough, Wilts, aged 21.

Jan. 13, at Brailsford Rectory, Derby, EMMA CHENEY, the wife of the Rev. J. G. CROKER, and last surviving daughter of the late Admiral James Slade, R.N., of Uley Lodge, Gloucestershire.

Jan. 15, at Egginton Rectory, ADELINA, fourth daughter of the Rev. ROWLAND MOSLEY, aged 14 years.

Jan. 16, at 48, Agate-road, Hammersmith, London, W., MARGARET EVERINA, eldest daughter of the late Rev. ANDREW ROBINSON, Rector of Neutstown, county Meath, Ireland, aged 38 years.

Jan. 16, at 27, Berkeley-square, ELSPETH, youngest child of Mr. and Lady ANNE MURRAY, aged three years and three months.

Jan. 18, at St. Leonard's, the Lady CATHERINE GEORGIANA BARRINGTON, the wife of the Hon. Canon Barrington, Rector of Watton, Herts, in her 71st year.

Jan. 18, at her residence, 72, Regent's-park-road, London, ELIZABETH LAVINIA, widow of the Rev. T. J. THEOBALD, Rector of Nunney, Somerset.

Jan. 20, at Mattishall, Norfolk, ELIZABETH ANNE, widow of the Rev. THOMAS PADDON, for many years Vicar of that parish, aged 82.

# LATEST NEWS.

ALEXANDRIA, Jan. 23, 4.30 p.m.

No official news has yet been received from the front, but according to private information the enemy is strongly entrenched at Metammeh, which it will be necessary to storm.

Reports are also current that a large force of the enemy is at Abu Ahmed, prepared to resist General Earle's column.

PARIS, Jan. 23.

The Minister of Marine has received the following telegram from M. Thomson, Governor of Cochin China, dated Phunfehu, to-day:—"The column under Lieutenant-Colonel Miramond surprised Sivotha in his camp at Ming on the 21st, at five o'clock in the evening. The band were vigorously attacked and completely dispersed, with the loss of twenty killed. Their baggage and supplies, together with five cages of elephants, remained in our hands. Sivotha was wounded, and fled from the camp pursued by the column."

The *République Française* regards the results of the battle at Abu Klea wells as an irremediable check, and says it is impossible not to tremble for the fate of the handful of men with Sir Herbert Stewart.

MADEIRA, Jan. 22.

The West African mail steamer *Niger* arrived here this afternoon. She brings intelligence of further aggressive proceedings by the German authorities. Their officers, in the name of the Emperor, have formally declared Dubrecka river and all country north of Sierra Leone to be a colony of the German Empire, and have hoisted the German flag.

At Cameroons River the indignation of both traders and natives at recent German movements have caused serious disturbances, which had to be restrained by force. Order was eventually restored, but not until much property had been destroyed.

The Admiral has caused a native chief to be decapitated for the murder of Herr Schmidt.

BERLIN, Jan. 23.

The Emperor William remained up yesterday for nearly nine hours, during which time he was engaged in his study and received several visits. Last night, notwithstanding a few intervals of wakefulness, his Majesty slept satisfactorily.

MADRID, Jan. 22.

King Alphonso arrived here to-night, accompanied by the Ministers of War and the Interior, and was received at the railway station by the Royal family, the other Ministers, the municipal authorities, and several members of the Cortes. The King met with an enthusiastic reception from the people assembled in the streets, and a torchlight procession accompanied the Royal *cortége* to the Palace. The principal buildings in the city were illuminated in honour of his Majesty's return. Perfect order prevailed.

Another shock of earthquake occurred at Malaga to-day, but no damage is reported.

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The *Pall Mall Gazette* is informed that, in case the French Government persists in pressing for Multiple Control in Egypt, the Sultan has offered to make common cause with the English Government on the following terms:—

"1. Egypt to be occupied by Turkish troops, with the exception of Alexandria, Damietta, Port Said, and Suez—that is to say, the littoral, which would be occupied by English troops.

"2. Turkey to undertake the maintenance of order in the interior.

"3. After the capture of Khartoum, the English to abandon the Soudan to the Turks, and to retain their garrison on the coasts of the Red Sea.

"4. Tewfik to be deposed. This has been agreed upon, but at the request of the Sultan no successor has been provided, the Sultan preferring to supply his place at an opportune time by sending to Egypt some Pasha not belonging to the family of Mehemet Ali."

There is some doubt about the authenticity of the last clause, but our contemporary believes that the proposed arrangement is substantially that above stated.

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Telegrams from Rome state that painful accounts continue to be received of the disasters caused by the snowstorms and avalanches in Piedmont. The snow at Salbertrand and Chiomonte, on the Mont Cenis line, is twenty-three feet deep. Some travellers have been blocked up at Salbertrand since Saturday night. The Alta Italia Railway Company has 600 men working to clear the line, and it is hoped that by Sunday they may succeed. The number of those who have perished in the snow is as yet unknown. In the districts of Ivrea and Aosta they are said to amount to 200. At Maffiodo, near Susa, an avalanche has swept away fifteen houses, burying eleven persons. At Cignod, near Aosta, last Saturday night, the snow crashed through the roof of a house, killing two of the inmates. An avalanche buried three other persons, but one was happily rescued by the population. Far more disastrous was the effect of an avalanche at Frassino, near Saluzzo. Thirty corpses have as yet been found, and thirty or forty persons are still missing. Ten were extricated alive from their icy tomb.

Severe weather continues to prevail in Spain, and the snow is interrupting the trains in the northern and western provinces. The express with the foreign mails was stopped on Wednesday by snowdrifts six feet deep on the line between Alsasua and Vittoria. Wolves have appeared in the mountainous parts of several northern provinces, and have even pursued the peasants to the villages. In Navarre and Asturias large numbers of game have perished in the snow, and wild boars have been killed by the peasantry. Travellers and sentinels have been found frozen to death. The thermometer has stood at 18deg. Centigrade below zero at Burgos, 15deg. at Pamplona, 18deg. at Valladolid, where the river Pisuerga is frozen over. The frosts have much damaged the olive, citron, and orange groves, and the sugar cane near the Mediterranean. Snow fell and remained on the ground at Seville and Cordova.

Lord Lymington, M.P., has written to the President of the Barnstaple Liberal Association, stating that as he purposes being out of England during the whole of the coming session, he must, therefore, place his resignation in the hands of the Liberal party. A meeting to consider the matter will be held to-day (Saturday). Lord Lymington will in February marry Miss Pease, and at once leave England for an extended tour.

# SOCIETY.

A marriage is arranged between Captain Hubert Galton, Royal Artillery, of Hadzon House, Droitwich, and Miss Emily Clifford, eldest daughter of the late Major-General the Hon. Sir Henry Clifford, V.C., K.C.M.G., C.B.

Also between Captain Champion, 2nd Battalion (Prince of Wales's) Leinster Regiment, only son of the late Lieut.-Colonel Champion, C.B., 95th Regiment, and Miss May Thwaites, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Thwaites, and of Mrs. Thwaites, 16, Durham-villas, Kensington.

Also between Mr. E. S. Wilmot Sitwell, eldest son of Mr. R. S. W. Sitwell, of Stainsby, Derbyshire, and Miss Caroline Levett, eldest daughter of Major E. Levett, late 10th Hussars, of Rowsley.

The marriage of Mr. Henry Seymour Hoare with Miss Eleanor Mary Byron, eldest daughter of the Hon. and Rev. William Byron, was celebrated by special licence at St. Andrew's Church, Wells-street, on Tuesday last, in the presence of a large circle of relatives and friends, including Lord Byron, Lord and Lady Sudeley, Lord and Lady Wentworth, Lady Frederick FitzRoy and Miss FitzRoy, Hon. Mrs. A. Hanbury-Tracy and the Misses Hanbury-Tracy, Hon. Mrs. Byron and Hon. Alice Byron, Hon. F. C. Byron, Hon. Mrs. Augustus Byron, Hon. Mrs. Palmer Morewood, Sir G. and Lady Dallas, Misses Edith and Katherine Byron, Sir Daniel and Lady Lysons, the Solicitor-General and Lady Herschell, Sir Barnes and Lady Peacock, Mrs. Seymour Hoare, Mr. and Lady Anne Blunt, Messrs. G., A., and W. Byron, Misses E. and K. Byron, Col. and Hon. Mrs. Eyre, Lieut.-Col. Byron, and Miss Byron, Major McMahon and Miss McMahon, Capt. and Mrs. Massey Shaw, Capt. Noel Hoare, Mr. and Mrs. Gerard Hoare, Mr. and Mrs. Stafford Hoare, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hoare, Mr. and Mrs. Broadmead, Rev. H. and the Misses Seymour, Mr. Kindersley, Mrs. Maitland Wilson and the Misses Maitland Wilson, Mrs. C. H. Hoare, Mr. Hamilton Hoare, Mr. Hugh Hoare, Mr. and Mrs. William Hoare, Mrs. Burnside, Miss Burnside, Mrs. William Burnside, Mr. and Mrs. Abercromby, Mr. and Mrs. Guy Paget, Mr. and Mrs. Vincent Tritton, Mr. Davidson, Rev. A. Gurney, Mr. and Mrs. Graham Browne, &c. The Hon. Hubert Hanbury-Tracy acted as best man to the bridegroom. The bride, who was led to the chancel by her father, who afterwards gave her away, was handsomely attired in a dress of cream duchesse satin, trimmed with Brussels lace; she wore a wreath of orange blossoms and tulle veil, fastened to the hair by diamond pins; her other jewels comprised a necklace and pendant of pearls and diamonds, the gift of her parents. She was attended by six bridesmaids, who were very tastefully dressed in cream Surah silk, trimmed with Valenciennes. They had tulle veils and wreaths of snowdrops and holly. The bridegroom's gift to each was a very handsome gold bracelet and locket, with the monogram of the bride and bridegroom in pink coral and pearls. The Hon. and Rev. Augustus Byron, rector of Kirkby Mallory, Leicestershire, uncle of the bride, officiated, assisted by the Hon. and Rev. Alfred Hanbury-Tracy, vicar of Dymock, Gloucestershire. The service was choral. The ceremony over, the wedding party were entertained at the Hon. Wm. Byron's residence in Portman-square. Between four and five o'clock Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hoare took leave of their friends and started for Paris on their way to the Riviera, where they will spend their honeymoon. The bride's travelling costume was made of dark green cloth, the bodice and trimming being spotted with chenille, and the jacket bordered with feather trimming.

Miss Alice Margaret Sleigh, eldest daughter of Mr. Sleigh, J.P., of Eversley, South Darley, was married, on the 15th inst., to the Rev. J. W. W. Booth, M.A., vicar of the parish. The ceremony took place at St. Mary's Church, South Darley, and decorations had been erected in various parts of the village. The wedding was fixed for 11.15 a.m., and shortly after that hour the church was crowded to overflowing. The bride, who entered the church, accompanied by her father, was attired in a dress of cream silk trimmed with Brussels lace, and wore a tulle veil with a wreath of orange blossom. She also wore a pearl pin, brooch, and rings, and in addition carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley and azaleas. The dresses of the six bridesmaids were of cream Indian silk, trimmed with lace and ruby velvet, with straw hats adorned with ruby velvet and cream aigrettes. They also carried fans of ivory and lace and baskets of flowers and maidenhair ferns, the former being the gift of the bridegroom. Mr. Reginald Booth (brother of the bridegroom) acted as best man. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. J. R. Luxmore, vicar of Ashford, assisted by the Rev. H. Longsden, M.A., rector of Keighley. After the ceremony the company sat down to the wedding breakfast at Eversley. The bride and bridegroom left in the course of the afternoon for London, *en route* for Brighton.

The marriage of Mr. F. E. D. Acland, R.A., son of Sir Henry Acland, K.C.B., with Miss Macrorie, daughter of the Bishop of Maritzburg, took place on the 8th inst. at St. Mary Magdalene Church, Paddington. The bride entered the church with her uncle, General Parsons, who gave her away, and her father performed the marriage ceremony, assisted by the Rev. A. B. Cotton, uncle of the bridegroom. The bride was attended by four little bridesmaids dressed in pink, and her train was carried by her little brother dressed as a page. The service was choral. The flowers worn by the bride were sent by Sir T. D. Acland, from Killerton, by the Lord Justice Cotton, from Forest Mere, and by Miss Cotton from Leytonstone. At the conclusion of the ceremony, the guests assembled at Gloucester-gardens, the house temporarily occupied by the Bishop and Mrs. Macrorie during their stay in England, and after luncheon the bride and bridegroom left for Killerton, near Exeter.

Lady Meyrick gave a ball on the 14th inst. at the family seat, Hinton Admiral, near Christchurch, Hants, which was fully and fashionably attended. Dancing commenced about ten o'clock, and was kept up with great spirit till an advanced hour. The dresses worn were very handsome. Lady Meyrick wore a dress of pale blue-grey brocade trimmed with lace, with beautiful diamonds. The Misses Meyrick were in pale mauve tulle skirts, trimmed with shaded violets, and low bodices of dark violet velvet. Mrs. Gerald Spencer wore yellow tulle and satin, trimmed with clusters of oranges and leaves. Mrs. George Meyrick was in her bridal dress of white satin and brocade, with a profusion of rich lace, and handsome diamond ornaments on her bodice and in her hair. Mrs. Villiers Dent wore pale yellow brocade, with the front composed of rare old point lace; and her sister, Miss Forrest, was in white broché, with pearl trimming. Mrs. Arthur Clarke wore a skirt of soft yellow tulle, with a low bodice of yellow brocaded velvet, and bouquets of pale yellow ostrich feathers, with a large fan of the same. Mrs. Ringrose-Voase was in a black satin dress, much trimmed with jet. Miss Lethbridge, in white tulle and satin, with strings of pearls. Miss Pauncefort in gold-coloured satin and tulle, with clusters of red poppies. Miss Morant in white silk muslin, with lace trimmings. There were a great many white dresses of softest tulle and lace, and also of satin and brocade. A few coloured ones, among them bright red, were also noticeable. Real flowers placed near one shoulder were worn by many of the dancers, and diamond ornaments of various kinds and sizes were arranged among the coiffures, many of which were very high on the head.

The Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress entertained H.R.H. the Princess Frederica of Hanover and Colonel Baron Pawal von Rammingen at dinner on Wednesday at the Mansion House. The company included the Baroness Burdett-Coutts, Lady Adeliza Manners, the Right Hon. G. J. Shaw-Lefevre, M.P. (Postmaster-General), the Hon. A. Yorke, Major-General Elkington, C.B., and Mrs. Elkington, Major-General Gipps, C.B. (commanding the Home District), Major-General Du Plat, C.B., Mr. Algernon Turnor, C.B., and Lady Henrietta Turnor, Major-General Sir Andrew Clarke and Lady Clarke, Mr. Alderman and Sheriff and Mrs. Whitehead, Mr. Sheriff and Mrs. Faudel Phillips, Colonel Philip Smith, C.B., Colonel Hatton, Colonel Julian Hall, Colonel Du Plat Taylor, Major Thompson, Major Sturgeon, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Palmer, the Rev. W. Rogers, Colonel Birt, the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Forrest, Captain Hervey, Mr. Patey, Lieutenant Stracey, and Mr. C. G. Nottage.

# THE EVIDENCE OF THE CUNEIFORM INSCRIPTIONS.

At the Victoria Institute on Monday evening, Mr. W. Chad Boscawen read a paper on the Historical Evidences of the Abramic Migration. The call of Abram, he said, and the migration of the band of Semitic colonists from Ur of the Chaldees to the land of Canaan was an event of importance not only in Hebrew history, but also in the history of Western Asia. Ewald had remarked that in the oldest historical record extant regarding Abram, that preserved in Genesis xiv., we saw him in the clear light of history, the separate rays of which were nearly all gathered in focus, and we could only lament that its brevity did not allow us to collect many more such rays and from them to form a connected history of this hero of the remote past. Mr. Boscawen then went on to show that a bright and illuminating light had been furnished by the monuments and inscriptions which had been discovered in the land of Abram's birth: and the life, manners, and customs, the wars and politics, of the age of the migration of Abram were now placed before us in vivid clearness. Babylonia had always been a land of mixed races and tongues, and monumental evidence was forthcoming to show that it was the friction of these varied elements that produced important changes. The two great Turanian tribes, the Akkadians and Sumerians, with their Elamite and Kassite kindred, had left many records of their presence by the waters of Babylon; but another element which appeared at an early period and rapidly assimilated itself to the culture of the land was that of the nomadic Semites. The discovery of the inscriptions of Sargon of Akkad and his son Naram Sin showed that as early as the thirty-eighth century before the Christian era the Semites had adopted the cuneiform mode of writing to record their history, and there was evidence that this element in the population was one which rapidly rose to power and influence in the land. The events recorded in Genesis xiv., taken in conjunction with the visit of Abram to Egypt, brought this birthday of the Hebrew nation into contact with the history of the two great Oriental empires, and it was by comparison of the monumental evidences now afforded that we gained the valuable *data* which enabled us to fix the date of the event with great accuracy. The invasion of Chaldea by the Elamites under Kudur na Khonta in B.C. 2280, and the consequent establishment of an Elamite dynasty in Southern Babylonia, formed a very important epoch and afforded a starting point. The next most important event in the history was the accession of the Chaldean King Khammurabi, which took place in B.C. 2120, and it was between these two points that the events recorded in the life of Abram took place. In 1854 Mr. Loftus had discovered in the mounds of Tel-Sifr, a short distance from Warka—the ancient Eroch, the capital of Nimrod's kingdom—a series of tablets relating to the commercial transactions of certain persons in the reigns of the Kings Rim-Agu and Khammurabi. An examination of the witnesses showed that these reigns were in sequence. The date of one of these tablets, "In the month Sebat, 22nd day, in the year when Khammurabi, the King in the service of Anu and Bel, triumphantly marched, and the lord of Elam and King Rim-Agu he overthrew," preserved to us a most important event in Babylonian history. This King Rim-Agu, also called Eri-Aku, who was King of Larsa, must be identified with the Arioch King of Ellasar of Genesis xiv. and his father Kudurmabug, who was ruler of Elam with Chedorlaomer. The lecturer further showed how much monumental evidence there was to support the existence of such an alliance as that of the four Mesopotamian Kings. The importance of these tablets as fixing the history of the period was very great, but it was still greater on account of the clear and unsuspected evidence it gave of the existence of the Semitic population whose names and language were in close affinity to Hebrew. Among the tablets preserved were several written in Semitic Babylonian, and of these Mr. Boscawen gave translations. In conclusion he showed how the invasion of Chaldea in B.C. 2280 and the expulsion of a portion at least of the Semitic population caused a wave of emigrants to pass westward, which broke upon the Siatu monarchy of Egypt in the Hyksos invasion, with which this new chronology synchronised very well. In the face of such a mass of contemporaneous evidence as this, Mr. Boscawen said that the Abramic migration became no longer a mythic epoch in Jewish history, but a definite historic event and the starting point of Hebrew chronology.

# DOUBLE ACROSTIC.

A prize of £3 3s. in money will be given at the end of each quarter to the solver of the greatest number of our Double Acrostics during the thirteen weeks. Solutions must reach the office not later than the Monday week following the date of publication, and must be signed with a distinct pseudonym, of not inordinate length. Ties will be guessed off the following quarter. Solutions must be addressed ACROSTIC EDITOR, *John Bull*, 6, Whitefriars-street, Fleet-street. Alternatives allowed to the number of three: anyone sending more to a single light will not be credited. In the case of a quotation, the word intended by the author must be given, even if others should answer the sense of the light.

## ANSWER TO DOUBLE ACROSTIC, No. 8.

(THIRTY-SIXTH QUARTER.)

1. G ro G
2. E df U
3. R iena I
4. M oa N
5. A shor E
6. N icaragu A

Answers have been received from Conjecture, Zyr, Persevere, Zenobia, Pansy, B.H.S., M.A.E.B., Asphodel, Pandora, Sociable, Sleepy, Felix, Hadji, Zulus, Ketha, Max, Land o' Nod, Noremac, Peewit, Iris, Pegasus, Two Countesses, Paddy, Burleigh, Etak, Seedy, Sarnia, Hampton Courtier, Cymro, Culverin, The Owl, Acme, and Work.

NOTE.—New Guinea, Nebraska, Namaqua, Nigritia, Niagara, and other solutions offered of Light 6 cannot be accepted, as they do not satisfy the allusion to a treaty.

WORK.—Guide is the well-known meaning of the Arabic word. Any biographical dictionary will answer your second inquiry.

ZENOBIA.—Your solution of No. 6 was accepted.

## DOUBLE ACROSTIC, No. 10.

(THIRTY-SIXTH QUARTER.)

PROEM.

"The untainted virtue of your years
Hath not yet dived into the world's deceit."

1.
A blind man of my loss has told.

2.
His coffers overflow with gold.

3.
Both prose and verse come from her pen.

4.
A name accursed by Englishmen.

5.
Certes, his youths are passing fair.

6.
"The muses" to "thy happy coast repair."

MARS.

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The *Pall Mall Gazette* says:—"On the 18th of September a paragraph appeared in the *Freeman's Journal* which was telegraphed to London, and was published in this and several other journals, professing to give with considerable detail an account of an elopement in which the Rev. W. S. Frackleton was a party. We subsequently published a full contradiction of the story, which was entirely untrue, and expressed our regret for having given publicity to it. The following paragraph on the subject has just been published in the *Freeman's Journal*:—'On the 18th of September we published from our Tullamore correspondent a wholly unwarranted statement regarding the Rev. W. S. Frackleton. The moment our attention was called to the publication, we, on the next day, published the most complete and unreserved contradiction and apology. The Rev. Mr. Frackleton thought it necessary to vindicate his character in a court of law, and was so advised by his friends. We are naturally desirous of having the matter settled, as we published and said from the beginning that we had, however inadvertently, done the rev. gentleman a grievous wrong. He has shown no desire to press matters unduly against us, much less to make a pecuniary profit of the matter. His one anxiety and determination throughout has been completely to vindicate his personal and professional character. While the case appeared still likely to be the subject of hostile litigation we took occasion to make certain investigations into the reverend gentleman's antecedents both in America and Ireland. The result has been to convince us that there is not a tittle of foundation for any charge against him, that his conduct through life has been absolutely unimpeachable, and that he is one of the few men for whom cross-examination in the witness-box could have no terrors. When the reverend gentleman found us willing to do everything in our power to make reparation to him he met us in the most considerate spirit. He evidently fought his battle as a clergyman and a gentleman, for the sake of his ministerial office, and declined arrangements proposed by us which would have brought him greater pecuniary advantages.'"

We have to record the death of Lady Georgiana Charlotte Fullerton, sister of Earl Granville and the Hon. E. F. Leveson Gower, M.P., which occurred between four and five o'clock on Monday afternoon at her residence at Bournemouth. Her Ladyship, who had been an invalid for a long time, passed away tranquilly. The deceased was the younger daughter of Granville, first Earl Granville, G.C.B., and was born in 1812. She married, in 1833, Mr. Alexander George Fullerton, of Ballintoy, county Antrim. She was the author of *Ellen Middleton*, *Grantley Manor*, and several other novels of repute. She was one of the most devout converts to the Church of Rome, and was the author of many works of a Roman Catholic tendency, including tales and dramas, &c., the best known being the *Life of Mère Marie de la Providence, Foundress of the Helpers of the Holy Souls*, *Life of St. Frances of Rome*, *Sketch of the Life of the late Father Henry Young*, *Memoir of the Hon. E. Dormer*, and *A Child of the Sacred Heart*.

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